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UPCOMING RESUMPTION OF ARMS TALKS VIEWED

PM041155 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel M. Ponomarev under the rubric "Military-Political Review": "Washington; What Next?"]

[Text] Many speeches have been delivered recently in Washington on the U.S. Administration's desire, if not for a limitation of the arms race, at least for arms control, and its desire to have a dialogue with the Soviet Union and embark on the examination of a number of serious problems which alarm mankind. The White House now has every opportunity to prove the sincerity of its stance in practice. As is well known, the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to embark on new talks aimed at achieving mutually acceptable accords over the whole range of issues concerning nuclear and space weapons. In order to work out a joint understanding of the subject and scale of these talks USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz will meet in Geneva on 7-8 January 1985.

This news was greeted with satisfaction by the world public and by everyone who is striving to strengthen peace and the people's security. The world's peoples expect from the Soviet Union and the United States a constructive dialogue based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, and identical security and accords that will reduce the threat of nuclear war.

However, under these conditions, the Western press reports on the stormy debates taking place in Washington's corridors of power concerning the stance the administration should take on arms control issues cannot fail to cause concern. According to these reports, the essence of the debates boils down not to the elaboration of an approach that would take the mutual security interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union into account, but to a search for the possibility of not permitting viable and significant arms reduction and continuing the further massive buildup of U.S. nuclear arsenals.

The leaders of the Pentagon and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency are particularly zealous in this regard. The LOS ANGELES TIMES reported that they -- like other officials, incidentally -- are stressing that "the United States does not intend to alter its current weapons development and deployment plans, in particular those for Pershing II medium-range missiles and cruise missiles in Europe, in exchange for the resumption of talks." "Moreover, these officials," the newspaper points out, "are hinting that the government has no intention of giving up its plans for testing antisatellite weapons." Judging by the statements of administration spokesmen, people in Washington do not intend to relinquish plans to deploy large-scale ABM defenses with space-based elements either. These and other facts of the same kind have made it possible for the Baltimore SUN to draw the conclusion that: "The administration aims to continue to stress modernizing U.S. strategic nuclear forces."

Extremely influential forces in the United States are continuing to gamble on old dogmas and pursue a line of undermining peace and international security. Their views on U.S. foreign and military policy were set forth in probably a more concentrated form in the report from the Heritage Foundation submitted to the White House a few days ago.

The Heritage Foundation is a conservative, even by U.S. standards, learned research organization that is a kind of "think tank" for the right wing of the U.S. Republican Party. It draws up recommendations for the administraion on a broad range of domestic and foreign policy problems. The organization's influence is borne out by the fact that more than half of the proposals drawn up during Reagan's first term in the White House were adopted and implemented.

Thus, the new Heritage Foundation report, under the title "leadership Mandate 2" with recommendations for President Reagan's second term, contains an open appeal for a further buildup of the arms race and intensified production of mass destruction weapons -- both chemical and nuclear. In order for nothing to hamper this buildup it is recommended that the arms control process be fully blocked. The very possibility of achieving any agreement with the Soviet Union in this sphere is described as "unrealistic." The report's authors insist on renouncing the USSR-U.S. ABM Treaty and on implementing the program announced by the Reagan administration for a race in space weapons, known as the "star wars program." True, in trying to give it a more acceptable appearance, the people in Washington are now calling it an "initiative in the strategic defense sphere," which would save the American population from a "nuclear strike" alleged being prepared by the Soviet Union. But all this is just playing to the gallery. The very same "Leadership Mandate" report states bluntly that in essence it is a question of deploying a system for the defense of "important military targets," that is, primarily intercontinental ballistic missiles and ballistic missiles on nuclear submarines that are intended to inflict a first nuclear strike.

Equally cynical recommendations are given in the Heritage Foundation's report on other aspects of U.S. policy as well. The policy of state terrorism in particular is rated highly. The administration is recommended to sharply expand subversive operations to destabilize governments "unfriendly" to the United States and directly interfere in sovereign states' internal affairs. Vietnam, Kampuchea, Libya, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Laos, Ethiopia, and Angola are cited among these.

All these recommendations are clearly to the liking of those who are now determining the Washington administration's policy, above all, its military policy. This is quite clearly reaffirmed, for instance, by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's speech to the National Press Club. It was essentially a justification of the policy of military adventures pursued by the United States. In the words of the Pentagon chief, the United States must be constantly prepared to use force decisively "in the event of a threat arising" to the interests of the United States or its allies. "No one should have any illusions. If it is a question of our vitally important interests. we are ready to fight," he stated.

The way the United States intends to continue its dangerous course was discussed the other day by the Bonn press bulletin PARLAMENTARISCH-POLITISCHER PRESSEDIENST. According to the bulletin's information...the Pentagon vaults hold a secret plan for the occupation of Nicaragua. It envisages that a division of U.S. Marines, an airborne assault division, a light infantry brigade, and a battalion of Rangers totaling 61,000 officers and men would land over a period of 12 days on Nicaraguan territory, seize bridgeheads, and occupy 4 major cities. Then, in the course of 4 months of fighting, the Sandinist forces would be routed and resistance crushed. The plan envisages that, as happened in the Grenada invasion, subunits of the armies of other states would take part in the intervention along with the U.S. Armed Forces. But, needless to say, the main role is given to the U.S. troops. All the others would fulfill the role of a propaganda cover for the aggressive action.

The compilers of the Pentagon plan calculated with an accountant's accuracy the probable losses to be incurred by the U.S. Armed Forces and the expense of organizing an invasion of Nicaraguan territory and its subsequent occupation for a period of 5 years. The Bonn press bulletin writes that the invasion plans are based on the fact that, in all, U.S. troops would lose 200 helicopters and 18 planes, with human losses amounting to 2,390-4,730 servicemen killed and 9,300-18,600 wounded. The cost of the entire operation is set at $10,644,000,000. The compilers of the plan did not get around to totaling up the Nicaraguan people's probable losses, restricting themselves to the note that "casualties among the native population would be much greater."

In an attempt to leave open all channels of the arms race and the possibility of implementing their expansionist policy on a global scale, the most reactionary aggressive U.S. circles are continuing to pin their hopes on force. They believe that, as THE NEW YORK TIMES said, "they will be able to continue the arms buildup, while at the same time persuading or forcing Moscow to carry out arms reductions."

Statements from that viewpoint show that people in Washington still continue to refuse to soberly assess the present-day international situation and are not prepared to carry out in deeds rather than just words a move away from the policy of militarism and aggression toward a policy of peace and cooperation. Of course, the problems of strengthening world stability and ensuring international security are very complex, but we must resolve them. First and foremost we must tackle the issues that are objectively the most easily resolved and urgent.

In the Soviet Union's opinion, which was set forth in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's replies in his recent interview with THE WASHINGTON POST and in his replies to questions from NBC correspondent M. Kalb, this means above all concluding an agreement preventing the militarization of space, freezing nuclear arms both quantitatively and qualitatively, and completing work on an agreement on the complete and total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

If the U.S. Administration is prepared to flesh out its peace-loving statements with specific content, the USSR will not be found wanting. The Soviet Union advocates good relations with the United States on an honest and equal basis, and even more so the ending of the arms race and the eradication of the threat of nuclear war. That is why the Soviet Union made the proposal to the United States to start umbrella talks [peregovory po vsemu kompleksu] on interrelated issues concerning the nonmilitarization of space and reductions of strategic nuclear arms and medium-range nuclear means.

In all these avenues the Soviet Union is ready to seek out the most radical solutions that would make progress toward the complete prohibition and, ultimately, scrapping of nuclear weapons possible. What about Washington? The future will show what stance the U.S. Administration will assume; whether it is really ready for talks or whether the upper hand will be gained by representatives of those circles that do not want to look soberly at the development of world events and are pushing mankind toward the nuclear abyss.

These circles have considerable clout, their influence in official Washington is very great. That is why people there, as they are worldwide, are increasingly asking the question: "What next? Will it be possible to curb the proponents of the arms race? Is it possible to avert a nuclear conflagration?" Soviet people, the peoples of the socialist community countries, and those fighting to prevent the danger of war are convinced that it is possible. But to this end the greatest vigilance and cohesion is necessary on the part of those who value and hold dear the interests of the peoples' security.

PRAVDA ASSESSES U.S. THINK TANK'S REPORT

PM041007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov article under the rubric "We Reply to a Reader": "Voices of Reason"]

[Text] V. Igoshin from Moscow has written to our editorial office. Like many other PRAVDA readers he is asking for more details about the Aspen Institute report that was mentioned in PRAVDA's weekly "International Review."

The nuclear age confronts mankind with new realities. Representatives of diverse political circles in the world are beginning to understand this.

A report of the international group of the Aspen Institute for humanitarian Studies entitled "Controlling the East-West Conflict; the Framework for Stable Relations" bears this out.

The Aspen Institute in New York occupies a prominent place among U.S. scientific research centers. It is funded by major U.S. corporations and "philanthropic" organizations such as the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Carnegie Endowment, the Henry Luce Foundation, and others.

Among the 31 people who signed the aforementioned document at the end of November are 7 former heads of government: J. Callaghan and E. Heath (Great Britain), B. Kreisky (Austria), H. Schmidt (FRG), P. Trudeau (Canada), E. Faure (France), and M. Soares (Portugal). Other signatories include G. Kennan (former U.S. ambassador to the USSR), J. McCloy (former president of the Chase Manhattan Bank board), R. McNamara (former U.S. defense secretary), S. Okita (Japan's former foreign affairs minister), C. Vance (former U.S. secretary of state), and U. Colombo (president of the Italian ENEA [Nuclear and Alternative Energy Agency] Corporation.

These personages do not conceal their attitude to communism, stating clearly that the Soviet system conflicts with their ideas. Paying tribute to anti-Sovietism, they at the same time advocate that a realistic view be taken of the world. We have to live in the world such as it is, they declare. "The USSR will not disappear," therefore "attempts to prevent the Soviet Union from taking part in the discussion of problems can only render them more complex."

The authors of the document avoid using the term peaceful coexistence, but in practical terms they see no other way to ensure the preservation of peace. Our approach to questions "does not imply a crusade," these personages declare. "Compromise is not only possible, ultimately it is the only positive chance. The USSR's stance "favors the expansion of contacts," the authors of the report write.

The documents' authors assume with good reason that the arms race and the pursuit of the mirage of military superiority cannot lead to the resolution of problems. "It is very important," they state, "that neither East nor West succumb to the temptation of aspiring to "superiority." Neither side will allow the other to attain real superiority, and the attempts to attain some kind of superiority are as illusory as they are dangerous." "It is the duty of leaders on both sides to maintain an equilibrium of forces at the lowest possible level," the report stresses. For truth's sake it must also be said that its authors at the same time advocate "improving the potential of the conventional armed forces."

The approach of the group of prominent Western figures to one of the most burning issues of the present time -- Washington's intention to steer a course toward the militarization of space — deserves special attention. They declare with utmost clarity: "Decisions and steps that run counter to the treaty on the limitation of ABM systems must be avoided. This treaty is the cornerstone of strategic stability. It must serve as a prop for everything that follows, it must be improved, if necessary, but in no event must it be undermined." They emphatically recommend that "talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on establishing control over ABM weapons should begin as soon as possible."

Noting that the signing of the Helsinki Final Act "provided a long-term basis for improving relations between East and West Europe, the report's authors advocate that the Helsinki process be continued. In this connection the specific proposals put forward in the report are illustrative. "It would be advisable to hold summit meetings more regularly," we read in the report. "Perhaps it would be helpful to organize periodic consultations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, or the signatories of the Helsinki accords, or conferences within the framework of the UN Security Council."

Let me recall that the 26th CPSU Congress put forward the proposal "to convene a special session of the Security Council attended by council member-states' top leaders to find the key to improving the international situation and preventing war. The session could obviously be attended by leaders of other states if they so wish." The USSR is not to blame for the failure to adopt this proposal.

Advocating the implementation of U.S.-USSR agreements on nuclear weapons tests, the compilers of the report note: "It is also necessary to resume the tripartite talks between the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union on a general and complete nuclear weapon test ban. The foundations for a verifiable ban on such tests have already been laid." This, after all, is exactly the Soviet Union's approach.

"There is a way to decrease the danger of nuclear war which deserves paramount attention," the Aspen report says, "it lies in further withdrawals of theater nuclear weapons from the line dividing central Europe into two camps." Sweden has proposed just this, and the Soviet Union not only supported this proposal, but even advocated that the theater nuclear weapon-free zone be expanded.

The report, signed by prominent Western figures, indicates that despite the U.S. "hawks'" persistent efforts to foist their viewpoint on mankind, a sound approach to the solution of some of the most acute problems in international life is steadily gaining ground in the consciousness of the widest circles of the world public.

REPORT OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS TO NICARAGUA REJECTED

PM042026 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 4 December in its First Edition publishes on page 3 under the headline "Crisis of Genre" a 450-word "Rejoinder" by V. Goncharov, deriding WASHINGTON POST observer Jack Anderson's allegations of Soviet chemical weapons supplies to Nicaragua. These allegations which, Goncharov says, "win a prize for their absurdity," are in fact only a rehash of allegations made about Indochina, Afghanistan, and Cuba and are designed to justify the U.S. "accelerated production, improvement, and stockpiling of one of the most barbarous means of warfare"; to distract attention from the U.S. "real, not imagined use of chemical weapons in El Salvador and Afghanistan"; and ultimately to provide a cover for U.S. intervention in Nicaragua.

REPORTAGE, COMMUNIQUE ON BERLIN MINISTERS MEETING

Conference Ends

LD041414 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin December 4 TASS -- A meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states ended here today. It passed in a spirit of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

The meeting concentrated the attention on the situation in Europe in connection with the overall international situation that has aggravated seriously as a result of the militaristic aggressive policy of the United States and NATO as a whole. The ministers pointed out that the recent events wholly confirm the correctness of collective assessments and conclusions about the development of European affairs and situation in the world contained in the Prague Political Declaration of January 5, 1983, the Joint Moscow Statement of June 28, 1983, as well as the declaration of the member countries of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance of June 14, 1984.

A joint communique was adopted.

Communique Adopted

LD041731 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 4 Dec 84

["Communique on Meeting of Foreign Ministers Committee of Warsaw Treaty Organization" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Berlin December 4 TASS -- A regular meeting of the committee of foreign ministers of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was held in Berlin on December 3-4, 1984. Taking part in the meeting were Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov, Foreign Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic Peter Varkonyi, Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic Oskar Fischer, Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic Stefan Olszowski, Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania Stefan Andrei, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Andrey Gromyko, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Bohuslav Chnoupek.

1. The ministers have concentrated the attention on the situation in Europe in connection with the general state of the international situation. It was pointed out that the latest events fully confirm the correctness of collective assessments and conclusions about the development of the European affairs and the situation in the world contained in the Prague Political Declaration of January 5, 1983, the Joint Moscow Statement of June 28, 1983, as well as the declaration of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance of June 14, 1984. The participants in the meeting expressed concern about the persisting dangerous tension in Europe and the whole world. The situation in Europe has aggravated further as a result of the continued deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in some West European NATO countries that opening [as received] particularly dangerous stage of the arms race in the European Continent.

This compelled the Soviet Union and some other socialist countries to take a number of reply measures. The participants in the meeting emphasized the danger to peace and security posed by the concepts questioning the existing borders among European states, their social and political system and other territorial and political realities that have formed after the Second World War. The post-war frontiers in Europe are inviolable.

The intensification of the revanchist forces in the FRG and the encouragement of revanchism anywhere have a negative effect on the political climate in Europe, on mutual understanding among European peoples. Serious concern is caused by the decision of the Council of the Western European Union to lift the ban on the production of long-range missiles and strategic bombers imposed on the FRG.

The states represented at the meeting expressed their concern over the intensification by the imperialist circles of the policy of strength and diktat, the unprecedented escalation of the arms race, above all nuclear arms, the heightening of the threat of nuclear catastrophe, production and stockpiling of new types of ever more destructive nuclear weapons, adherence to the dangerous military doctrines envisaging the possibility of unleashing nuclear war, creation of new systems of conventional armaments which approach mass destruction weapons for their destroying force, a sharp increase of military spending. The United States and some of its allies make no secret that by their actions they pursue the aim of achieving military superiority.

The aggravation of the situation causes the growing concern of the peoples of Europe and other continents which are embarking on the road of vigorous actions against the threat of nuclear war, for ending the arms race and improving the international climate. The mass anti-war movement in Europe and other areas of the world is convincing evidence of this.

The states represented at the meeting stand for the strict observance in relations between states of the principles of respect of independence and national sovereignty, inviolability of borders and territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force and threat of force, peaceful settlement of all outstanding issues between states by way of talks, and other fundamental principles of international relations.

2. The Warsaw Treaty member states hold that the ending of the arms race and transition to disarmament, first of all nuclear disarmament, is the fundamental question of our time. Before it is too late, it is necessary to do everything to start the scaling down of military confrontation, to bring international relations back into the channel of detente and the equal mutually advantageous cooperation of states.

The possibility of changing the situation for the better exists. This requires a turn to a policy of realism and businesslike interaction in the solution of the tasks facing the peoples of Europe and other continents. What is needed is a serious and equal dialogue between states with different social systems, talks in which the sides realise their high responsibility and strive for positive results.

As to the Warsaw Treaty member states, they are prepared for such talks and insist on holding them and on the attainment of accords based on the principle of equality and equal security. Their proposals on questions of stopping the arms race and preventing war remain in force.

At the same time the Warsaw Treaty member states stress that they do not strive for the attainment of military superiority but nor will they allow military superiority over themselves. They come out for ensuring a balance of forces at the lowest level.

3. The states represented at the meeting welcome the agreement reached by the Soviet Union and the United States to hold talks on the entire complex of questions concerning nuclear and space arms, and attach much importance to it.

The Warsaw Treaty member states come out for the aims and tasks of these talks, called upon to serve the strengthening of strategic stability, the prevention of the militarisation of outer space, the lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe and in the world as a whole by way of reducing both strategic and medium-range nuclear arms, up to and including the total liquidation of nuclear arms, be determined with utmost clarity from the very beginning.

4. The vital interests of all European peoples in the present conditions demand effort in the direction of stopping the stockpiling of new nuclear weapons in the European Continent, of their radical reduction up to and including the total freeing of Europe from both medium-range and tactical nuclear arms. It is imperative that no steps be taken directed at the attainment of military superiority by one grouping over the other.

Considering that the nuclear arms race in Europe poses a threat to all the European peoples the states represented at the meeting consider it important for all states of the continent, first of all NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries, actively to facilitate efforts directed at eliminating the danger of nuclear war.

In this connection they note the big responsibility for the destiny of European and universal peace of those states on the territory of which medium-range nuclear missiles are being employed or are intended to be deployed.

The participants in the meeting resolutely support efforts undertaken to create nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, the north of Europe and in other areas of the continent.

The states represented at the meeting also come out for the speediest conclusion of agreement at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The proposals by socialist countries that are direct participants in these talks create a good basis for agreement.

They remind of their proposals on freeing Europe from chemical weapons, on non-increasing and reducing military spending and concluding a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of relations of peace, which they sent to the NATO member states, and call for the speediest opening of businesslike talks on these questions.

The states represented at the meeting note that the course of work at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe puts on the agenda the speediest transition to concrete talks. They come out for the holding of these talks in a constructive spirit, for the attainment of substantive accords on mutually supplementing confidence- and security-building measures in Europe having both a political and international law as well as a military-technical nature. [sentence as received]

These accords should be based on equality of rights, balance and reciprocity, equal respect of the security interests of all participating states and serve the lessening of the threat of war and the scaling down of military confrontation.

It was confirmed again at the meeting that the Warsaw Treaty member states have been and remain true to the cause of continuing and deepening the all-European process of detente, the strengthening of security and development of cooperation in Europe on the basis determined by the Helsinki Final Act.

5. The Warsaw Treaty member states consider as urgent the adoption of concrete and effective measures directed at overcoming nuclear confrontation, at the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms up to and including the total liquidation of these arms.

As an important step in this direction they suggest the freezing of nuclear armaments in the quantitative and qualitative respect and expect the answer to this proposal from NATO countries. They note the Soviet Union's readiness to take this step jointly with the USA as an example to other nuclear powers. The states represented at the meeting declare also for an early conclusion of a treaty on general and complete ban on nuclear weapon tests and the holding of appropriate talks for this purpose.

Advancing these proposals they proceed from the view that further stockpiling and perfection of nuclear armaments is not only dangerous but also pointless.

The participants in the meeting urge nuclear powers that have not yet done this to assume the commitment to refrain from the first use of nuclear weapons. The participants in the meeting hold that all nuclear states should do everything to avert nuclear war so that the ridding of peoples of nuclear threat should become the main goal of their foreign policy and practical actions.

The states represented at the meeting called the attention to the fact that the militarization of outer space, unless it is prevented in time, would sharply increase the risk of the unleashing of a nuclear war, would entail the unprecedented spiralling of the nuclear arms race. They declare resolutely for the prevention of the militarization of space, for cutting short any actions that are aimed at spreading the arms race to space, declare for the use of outerspace only in peaceful purposes, to the benefit of entire mankind, for a radical solution of this task through a speedy achievement of reliably controlled agreements on a bilateral and multilateral basis. Hope has been expressed that all states, above all those with space potential, would show the understanding of the need to take measures for the prevention of the militarization of space. The role of the United Nations in solving this problem has been noted.

The ministers declared for the holding of practical talks on all questions being discussed at the Geneva conference on disarmament for purposes of achieving concrete agreements in the framework of that forum. They hold that given a constructive approach of all participants in the conference it would soon be possible to complete the drawing up of a convention on the prohibition and liquidation of chemical weapons.

6. Declaring consistently for enhancing the United Nations role in safeguarding peace and consolidating international security, the states represented at the meeting called the attention of the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly underway now to the cardinal problems of present day international relations.

They remind of their proposals put forward at the United Nations and aimed at the limitations of the arms race, and disarmament, above all, nuclear disarmament, settlement by means of negotiations of seats of crises and conflicts in different regions of the world, establishment of a new international economic order, and against outside interference in the internal affairs of states, any actions to undermine the socio-political system in other states. They stressed that the use of discriminatory restrictions in economic relations and any other forms of pressure contradicts the fundamental principles of inter state relations.

The states represented at the meeting condemn the imperialist policy of strength and express their solidarity with and support for the peoples fighting for freedom, consolidation of their independence and socio-economic progress. They make note of the important role of nonaligned countries in the struggle for averting the military threat, for ending the arms race, for disarmament, for improving international political and economic relations, and against any forms of domination and exploitation.

7. The ministers of foreign affairs exchanged views in connection with the forthcoming 40th anniversary of victory over fascism. They expressed the conviction that the duty of the peoples and governments is to mark that memorable date by multiplying efforts to preserve and consolidate universal peace.

8. The ministers of foreign affairs stressed the significance of the Warsaw Treaty as the effective instrument for ensuring the security of the member-states, joint charting and pursuit of their peace loving foreign policy course, an important factor of preserving and consolidating peace in Europe, especially, in the present-day complex international situation.

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The meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member-states passed in an atmosphere of cooperation and full mutual understanding. The next meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member-states will be held in June 1985 in Warsaw.

Honecker Receives Ministers

LD041522 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin December 4 TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR Erich Honecker today met with the foreign ministers who took part in the conference of the committee of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty members states. The meeting passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Gromyko Leaves Berlin

LD041459 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin December 4 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko left Berlin today. He had taken part in a meeting of the committee of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

Andrey Gromyko was seen off from the airport by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, as well as USSR Ambassador to the GDR Vyacheslav Kochemasov.

Gromyko Arrives in Moscow

LD041915 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko returned to Moscow from Berlin today. He had been taking part in the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of Warsaw Treaty member-states. At the airport Comrade Gromyko was met by Comrade Vorotnikov and other officials. Among the welcomers was Comrade Winkelmann, GDR ambassador in the USSR.

FURTHER ON PONOMAREV DELEGATION VISIT TO PRAGUE

Ponomarev Addresses Meeting

LD050417 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 4 Dec 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of over 90 communist, workers, and revolutionary-democratic parties has started in Prague. They are discussing the work of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA [PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM].

Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, delivered a speech to the gathering. Comrade Ponomarev especially emphasized the important role played by the close cooperation and further cohesion of socialist countries, their coordinated action on the international arena, and their joint rebuff of the subversive activities of imperialism.

TASS Reviews Meeting's Speeches

LD041959 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Prague December 4 TASS -- A meeting of representatives of more than 90 communist, workers and revolutionary-democratic parties has opened in the Czechoslovak capital today to discuss the work of the "World Marxist Review" journal. The meeting was opened by Yuriy Sklyarov, editor in chief of the journal, who presented a report on the work of the editorial board over the past three years.

The first to speak in the debate was Erwin Sharf, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Austria Central Committee, who positively evaluated the fact that the journal devotes special attention to the problems of the struggle for peace and disarmament. "The United States policy of confrontation and arms race, the aggression in the Middle East and in the Caribbean, acts of state terrorism became possible, in particular, as a result of the use for anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda of the powerful machinery for manipulating the public opinion. Hence it is important to expose vigorously the mendacious arguments spread by that machinery, in particular, on the questions of democracy and human rights under socialism, to show how human rights are flouted in the sphere of imperialism's influence," the representative of the Austrian Communist Party pointed out.

The USA, he said, is continuing the arms race but is at the same time trying to impress on the world that the danger of war does not increase, but lessens. At the same time Washington is out to ensure its military superiority over the USSR in order to be able to force American hegemony on other countries and peoples.

On behalf of the Communist Party of Austria Erwin Sharf declared for the holding of a "world meeting of the communist and working-class parties to discuss the most essential problem of our time; that of struggle against the danger of nuclear war, for preserving peace."

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, said in his speech, among other things, that the "aggravation of international tensions has reached such a scale that our parties, all the communist, revolutionary and progressive forces should raise their voice in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war. It is necessary to use the whole organized might of the Communists, combine it with the other anti-war forces and movements for curbing the circles which would like to plunge mankind into the abyss of self-destruction."

"Recently," Vasil Bilak continued, "the United States ruling circles have pretended to be expressing the peaceable strivings of the broad masses, are using peace rhetoric. The cause behind this is that the world public, the broad masses are alarmed by the threat of nuclear war, by the growth of military budgets, by the fact that in deploying nuclear missiles in Western Europe the USA is turning its NATO allies into hostages, is pursuing diktat in the political, economic and military fields. Yet, peaceable words are no evidence of a change towards a lessening of international tensions in the policy of the United States."

"The peoples of the socialist countries in common with all progressive people the world over highly value and support the USSR's policy which is sincerely and consistently directed at ensuring peace all over the world, at improving relations between the USSR and the USA, at improving the whole international situation," Vasil Bilak pointed out.

Andreas Phantis, deputy general secretary of the progressive party of the working people of Cyprus (AKEL), pointed in his speech to the need for fighting against the disorientation of the mass peace movement: "The propagandists of imperialism have put forward the theory of 'equal responsibility' for the worsening of the international situation in order to confuse common people, sow discord in the peace movement and as a result weaken it. Under these conditions the task of the journal is to expose United States and NATO imperialism which is responsible for the arms race and the dangers created by it. The peace proposals of the USSR, of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization are a heavy blow to imperialist propaganda. They inspire the whole peaceable mankind to struggle for preventing war, for peace and disarmament."

The debate was also addressed by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

E. BLOC COUNTRIES SUPPORT POLISH ILO WITHDRAWAL

PM031254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Support for Poland's Decision"]

[Text] Geneva, 30 Nov -- The group of socialist countries has issued a statement expressing support for Poland's decision to withdraw from the ILO [International Labor Office]. This statement has been conveyed to F. Blanchard, director general of the ILO in Geneva. The socialist states, the document says, duly appreciate above all else the considered actions and patience of the Polish Government, which took constructive steps to avoid implementing the extreme measure of withdrawal from the ILO. Despite the Polish Government's warnings about the serious consequences for the ILO if anti-Polish activities continued, the Administrative Council established a so-called "investigative commission," the ILO published and distributed its anti-Polish and politically biased "report," and finally the Administrative Council's recent 228th session was provoked into adopting a resolution hostile to Poland.

The socialist states resolutely protest the politically biased anti-Polish resolution by the ILO Administrative Council, as a result of which, and in accordance with earlier warnings, the Polish Government has been forced to deem Poland's membership in this organization impossible. They protest the illegal and undisguised interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, Poland, interference that has been most blatantly expressed in the "recommendations" by the so-called "investigative commission"; they also protest the use being made of the ILO forum for the purposes of encouraging hostile attitudes toward socialist countries and denigrating their indisputable achievements in the sphere of social policy, which is implemented for the sake of all working people.

The socialist countries, the statement goes on to say, cannot fail to react to the instance of obvious abuse and the use of ILO control organs for politically unseemly purposes. This is wholly and totally contrary to the organization's charter. The exploitation of the so-called "Polish question" as a means of attaining political goals hostile to socialist Poland proves the further deepening of the structural and political crisis within the ILO. The fundamental principle of that organization's functions, the principle of its universality, has been undermined. All this raises doubts about the possibility of continuing normal cooperation between states with different sociopolitical systems within the ILO and could mark the start of the process of the organization's disintegration. All this must be taken into account by everyone: both the instigators of anti-Polish actions within the ILO and the governments, organizations, and international staffers in the International Labor Office who were involved in these actions.

The socialist countries declare that they will not remain indifferent to instances of turning the ILO into an arena for political games and its subordination to the interests of certain circles. Under prevailing conditions the socialist countries declare that, in line with earlier emphatic statements, they will draw the relevant conclusions from this situation, reserving their right to take the appropriate steps with a view to rendering further active support for Poland's stance toward the ILO.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS BLOC ACADEMIC PEACE CONFERENCE

PM041517 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by A. Ivanko: "Scientific Conference"]

[Text] An international scientific conference of socialist countries' scientists on problems of peace and disarmament was held in Moscow on 29-30 November. It was organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council for the Study of Problems of Peace and Disarmament, the State Committee for Science and Technology, and the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. It was attended by scientists from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia, and also by representatives from Laos.

The conference was opened by Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He noted that mankind is going through one of the most crucial periods in its history. The question basically is whether it can ensure the further advancement of world civilization or will life itself on our planet vanish in the flames of a nuclear holocaust. He dwelt on the antiwar movement's role in safeguarding world peace.

The conference was addressed by Professor A. Yakovlev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of World Economics and International Relations, Academician M. Markov, chairman of the Soviet Pugwash Committee, and representatives of the socialist countries academies of sciences.

The conference adopted an appeal to the world's scientists that calls for united efforts in the struggle to avert the nuclear threat and assert the principles of peaceful coexistence on the basis of observing equality and identical security.

U.S. ABSTENTION IN UN VOTE ON SPACE ARMS VIEWED

LD050648 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] A conference of the independent commission on disarmament and security has ended in Chicago. Those taking part, prominent political and public figures from 22 countries including the USSR, pointed out the danger of the U.S. Administration's aggressive concepts. In the conference's statement, special attention was devoted to showing the danger the spread of the arms race to space entails. A news commentary: At the microphone is Viktor Levin:

When voting on a resolution to prevent the militarization of space was held at the current session of the UN General Assembly, 127 votes were cast in favor. This means that 127 of the world's states have unambiguously come out in favor of space being used exclusively for peaceful ends, for the good of mankind. In recent days, when the General Assembly session has been summing up the political discussion on a broad range of problems and defining its stand on the submitted proposals, peaceful initiatives have been receiving the support of the majority of countries. However, so far there has perhaps not been so much unanimity of opinion -- not a single state in the world has opposed the idea of preventing the militarization of outer space -- it is just that the United States of America has abstained from the vote. The Soviet Union takes a clear and principled stand on this vital issue. As early as last summer, our country proposed to the United States the commencement of talks to draft an agreement to precent the militarization of space. At the current session of the UN General Assembly, the Soviet Union submitted a draft resolution on the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful ends, for the good of mankind. The idea of this proposal, to adopt urgent measures to ban forever the use of force in outer space on from space against the earth, and also from the earth against targets in space, has met with the unanimous support of the world community. As has already been noted, the United States abstained at the General Assembly vote on this resolution. It did not support the draft resolution. Why it adopted such a stand is something one need not guess about -- Washington is by no means giving up its plans for star wars, and does not conceal its intention, for a start, to ignore the indefinite Soviet-U.S. treaty on antimissile defense systems limitations, which creates a basis not only for preventing the militarization of space, but also the limitation of strategic weapons and nuclear weapons as a whole.

The appeal of the independent commission on disarmament and security for a speedy conclusion of an agreement aimed at preventing the militarization of outer space reflects the stand of the broad public, while the UN vote shows that this is also supported by the majority of the world's states.

FURTHER ON U.S. BUSINESSMAN HAMMER'S USSR VISIT

Meets Press on Trade

LD041829 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 4 TASS -- The time has come for Washington to assume a commitment as it has already been done by the Soviet Union, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This was said by President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the "Occidental Petroleum" company Armand Hammer. He spoke in the Moscow Centre of International Trade at a press conference after a conversation with Konstantin Chernenko who received that prominent representative of the U.S. business circles in the Kremlin today. Armand Hammer said that he is greatly impressed by the conversation and emphasized his conviction in a sincere striving of the Soviet leader for the consolidation of universal peace.

Armand Hammer said that for a large part of his life, since he met Lenin 63 years ago, he has been exerting efforts toward the improvement of relations between the USA and the USSR. He said a critical moment came now and therefore, as an American, he regards it his duty to contribute to the quest of practical ways of removing the threat of atmoic war, to promote the development of political, commercial and economic ties between the USA and the USSR.

Armand Hammer said that Soviet-American trade is at a low level now. He pointed to the negative role of a tough system existing in the USA for the issuing of licenses to export to the USSR. Before departure for Moscow he succeeded, however, in getting the permission to participate in the construction of a coal pipeline in the USSR with the use of a U.S. technology. The president of the "Occidental Petroleum" expressed the hope that such licenses will be issued also in future, promoting the normalisation of Soviet-American trade in which U.S. business circles are interested.

Hammer on USSR Peace Proposals

LD050009 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Armand Hammer met Soviet and foreign correspondents today. He said in particular:

[Begin Hammer recording in English] First of all, these are my own personal views and they have no relationship to the United States Government. [Here begins superimposed Russian narration]

I have always striven to make my contribution toward improving relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, says Armand Hammer. From the moment I met with Vladimir Ilich Lenin I have always come out in favor of developing cooperation between our countries in all fields. I see this meeting with Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as yet another step in this direction. The meeting took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

I believe the Soviet leader is sincerely striving to do everything to prevent a nuclear war, to develop cooperation between countries. It is precisely from Moscow that various proposals have come recently, aimed at reaching an agreement on disarmament, on banning underground nuclear tests, on preventing the militarization of space. However the word "No" constantly rings out from Washington. But after all, all these questions constitute a very important theme for discussion and agreement. All peoples are waiting for this.

As far as economic ties between the United States and the Soviet Union are concerned, Armand Hammer continued, they leave something to be desired. I and other businessmen in the United States are doing a lot to achieve positive results in this sphere. I believe, stressed Armand Hammer, that through joint efforts we should do everything to develop American-Soviet relations in various fields. [end recording]

Speakes Rejects Hammer Remark

LD051235 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] A spokesman of the White House, Larry Speakes, has rejected the call of a prominent American businessman, Armand Hammer, that official Washington pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Doctor Hammer made the call at a news conference in Moscow yesterday after meeting with the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko. The Soviet Union has already made such a pledge unilaterally.

At the news conference, Doctor Hammer said he was convinced that the Soviet leader sincerely seeks to strengthen universal peace.

Comparison of Talks Report

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on page 1 of its 5 December First Edition carries a TASS report entitled "K.U. Chernenko's Talks With A. Hammer." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published on page A 1 of the 4 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and found to be identical exept for the following two variations:

In the first paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...Soviet Konstantin Chernenko on 4 December received prominent American...(substituting "4 December" for "today")

In the first line of the fourth paragraph, PRAVDA reads: ...Konstantin Chernenko emphasized that the Soviet...(substituting "emphasized" for "pointed out")

TRADE OFFICIAL RECEIVES U.S. BUSINESSMAN ANDREAS

PM042029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For Development of Ties"]

[Text] Ye.P. Pitovranov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry, received D. Andreas, cochairman of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, on 29 November. A talk was held on questions of promoting the development of trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties between the USSR and the United States.

PRAVDA VIEWS FORMATION OF PENTAGON SPACE COMMAND

PM042020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent G. Vasilyev: "Rushing Into Space"]

[Text] Washington, 3 Dec -- The U.S. Administration is continuing to take ever new steps along the dangerous path leading to the militarization of space. AP reports that President Reagan has decided to create a joint space command in the Pentagon.

The new command, directly subordinate to the defense department, will unite in the same hands the leadership of military activity in space, which at present is the concern of both the U.S. Air Force and Navy. It will exercise control over military satellites and spacecraft's shuttle flights.

According to a Pentagon spokesman, the new command "can be viewed as an operational parallel to the previously created agency for the implementation of the strategic defense initiative [upravleniye po osushchestvleniyu initsiativy v oblasti strategicheskov oborony] "(that is the name given here to the program to deploy wide ranging ABM defense with space-based elements put forward by the President in his "star wars" speech in March last year).

Other matters are also reported attesting to Washington's desire to raise the arms race "to the space level." THE WASHINGTON POST writes that preparation for launching the reusable Discovery spacecraft in January is in full swing at Cape Canaveral (Florida). This time this shuttle program flight is being called, without beating around the bush, secret and purely military.

Despite warnings from many authoritative Americans -- scientists, politicians, and public figures -- regarding the extremely dangerous consequences of the militarization of space and counter to its own statements of its desire to achieve peaceful accords, the U.S. Administration is continuing to march along the path leading to the spiraling of the arms race and an acute aggravation of the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

U.S. BROCHURE ON SOVIET THREAT CRITICIZED

PM041640 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Propaganda Squib"]

[Text] Washington, 1 Dec -- U.S. reaction has composed its latest propaganda squib "The Military Balance Between the United States and the USSR. Can America Catch Up?" That is the title of the brochure prepared and disseminated here at a press conference by the extreme U.S. right-wing "Committee on the Present Danger," which specializes in scaring Americans with the mythical U.S. lag behind the USSR in the military sphere. In essence this opus boils down to saying that the United States should sharply increase military spending, above all on the creation of new types of nuclear weapons, and transfer the arms race to a qualitatively new stage. The authors justify this by claiming that the United States is gradually slipping into the situation of a secondary military power and that the United States is allegedly far behind the Soviet Union in both non-nuclear and nuclear forces. They even go so far as to term the present breakneck buildup of the country's nuclear potential by the Reagan administration as "insufficient."

VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES CANADIAN COMMERCE MINISTER

LD041528 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 4 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Vitaliy Vorotnikov received today Horst Schmid, minister of commerce of Alberta Province, Canada, at the latter's request.

A conversation was held on questions of Soviet-Canadian relations, further development of ties between the Russian Federation and Alberta Province. Canada's ambassador to the USSR Peter Roberts took part in the conversation.

CANADIAN MP CLAIMS CIA OPERATED IN CANADA

LD041309 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Ottawa December 4 TASS -- A big political scandal is brewing between Canada and the United States.

Svend Robinson, member of Parliament from the New Democratic Party, has stated that according to data available to him, the U.S. CIA engaged in economic espionage in Canada. According to Robinson, he possesses a CIA confidential document dated 1976 when Canada's ally took interest first of all in the activities of the state-run "Petro-Canada" corporation, in prospecting in Beaufort Sea by another Canadian company, the Dome Petroleum, as well as in the decision of the Government of Saskatchewan Province to nationalise a number of U.S. firms which engaged in the production of potash. The CIA installed two of its people to the positions of vice presidents of the Petro-Canada. Mr Robinson said that those people received assignments from the CIA in the course of the past five years.

Mr Robinson has sent a letter to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. In the letter, he calls, in particular, for carrying out a thorough parliamentary investigation of the character and scope of the intelligence activities of the CIA and other U.S. departments in Canada in the past decade right up to the present time.

TASS ON U.S. NAVAL PRESENCE IN SEA OF JAPAN

LD050059 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 4 TASS -- TASS commentator Alexey Popov writes:

Touching upon the arrival in the Sea of Japan of two U.S. aircraft carrying strike squadrons with the atomic-powered aircraft carrier Carl Vinson and aircraft carrier Midway at their head, the foreign press points out that it is for the first time after the Second World War that such a big United States naval unit is staying in that strategic area of the Far East.

What has brought the United States naval armada to that part of the world which is quite far removed from the territory of the United States?

The KYODO TSUSHIN news agency quotes the Japanese military circles in giving an answer to this question. The American naval ships, which took part in large-scale Japanese-American naval exercises for the training of joint actions on the lanes of the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, have decided to visit also the Sea of Japan in order to hold additional exercises in an area close to the Soviet Union's territory.

The sending of a United States squadron to that area pursues, to all evidence, the aim of demonstrating in action Washington's so-called "flexible operations strategy" within the framework of Japanese-American military cooperation, according to which United States aircraft carriers and other naval ships will permanently stay in the north-western part of the Pacific, in other words, permanently threaten the territory of the USSR and of the other countries of the region.

To this end the American navy intends to make broad use of the numerous military bases and ports in Japan's territory. It must be noted, for that matter, that the two above-mentioned American aircraft carriers are practically based on Yokosuka port south-west of Tokyo despite Japanese public protests. They will start precisely for those parts on December 10 after holding exercises near the Soviet shores.

Washington, which is not used to reckoning with the interests and security of other states, is pursuing its aggressive policy, which is conducive to aggravation of tensions in the region. But what about Tokyo? It is astonishing that in answer to the large-scale protests of the Japanese against the upcoming call at Yokosuka port of the atomic-powered aircraft carrier Carl Vinson Prime Minister Nakasone deemed it possible to claim that the calls of American aircraft carriers at the ports of Japan are of great significance for an effective functioning of the system of Japanese-American security treaty. This is graphic evidence that Tokyo is increasingly turning into an active participant in the Pentagon's global strategy.

SOVIET-DPRK FRIENDSHIP RALLY IN PRIMORSKIY KRAY

SK050430 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] As we have already reported, a delegation of North Hamgyong Province's party committee functionaries has visited Primorskiy Kray. The DPRK guests acquainted themselves with the experiences of party political work in Primorskiy Kray and the life of working people there.

Before this delegation left for home, a mass rally of Soviet-Korean friendship was held yesterday in Vladivosto . We will give you a report on this mass rally. [applause] The representatives of public circles in Vladivostok welcomed fraternal Korea's guests with prolonged applause. Comrade (Tonayev), leader of a workteam of the commercial port of Vladivostok, spoke first:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] Like all other people of the world, the workers of Vladivostok highly estimate the indestructible friendship with the fraternal Korean people. We have been linked by friendship for nearly 40 years and are glad to see the cooperation between the people of (?Vladivostok) and the workers of neighboring Korea's North Hamgyong Province develop with each passing year. As an example of these friendly relations, we can cite the exchange of visits between delegations. We can better understand each other's life and achievements through the mutual visits.

Our port workers are also contributing to the work of consolidating and developing Soviet-Korean friendship. We are always making efforts to load cargo bound for this fraternal country from the Soviet Union without delay. In the name of our port workers, I extend heartfelt congratulations to all the working people of People's Korea and full support for the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the country's peaceful and democratic reunification. [end recording]

Comrade (Fyodor Lazarev), the first deputy captain of the diesel-engined vessel (Moskovsbugang), said:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] Our (?members) of the Far Eastern Maritime Office visit People's Korea and carry to the ports of Korea various cargoes needed to develop many sectors of the people's economy of the fraternal socialist country. The vessels, such as (Ussuriy), (Nagayev), (Sinegolskiy), (Kirgiz-tioner), [word indistinct], and (Moskovsbugang) -- the vessels of our maritime office -- make a total of 250 visits to ports of the DPRK every year. All of these vessels are (?under) the primary-level organizations of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

Our Soviet (?workers) are always warmly welcomed as genuine friends in fraternal Korea. Whenever we visit People's Korea, we acquaint ourselves, with great interest, with the achievements made by this country in its socialist construction. Availing myself of this opportunity, I, along with all members of our maritime office, wish the Korean friends new success and an early reunification of the country. [end recording]

Comrade Yi Kil-ho, secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee, who took the platform amid the warm welcome of the participants of the mass rally, spoke next:

[Begin recording] Comrades, Korea and the Soviet Union are friendly neighbors linked closely by a river. The peoples of the two countries are class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms who are struggling together to oppose imperialism and to realize the socialist and communist cause. Korean-Soviet friendship has a long-standing historical foundation. The peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union have long consolidated the indestructible friendship with blood on the single road of the joint struggle against imperialism. [end recording]

Comrade Yi Kil-ho went on to highly praise the significance of the contacts between the delegations of North Hamgyong Province and Primorskiy Kray. He expressed his firm belief that the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea will be developed and consolidated in the future as well.

PRAVDA REPORTS REASSIGNMENT OF AFGHAN OFFICIALS

PM051015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "New Appointments"]

[Text] Kabul, 4 Dec -- The BAKHTAR agency reports that the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium has appointed Colonel General Abdul Qader, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, to the post of first deputy chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

The Revolutionary Council Presidium has appointed Major General Nazar Muhammad, member of the PDPA Central Committee, who had held the post of chief of General Staff of the republic's Armed Forces, to the post of minister of national defense.

DRA'S KARMAL PRESENTS AWARDS TO SOVIET SOLDIERS

PM041049 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Report by own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin: "Certificates Awarded by Babrak Karmal"]

[Text] Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops in Afghanistan -- "The Afghan people and their future generations will never forget the selfless assistance given by the Soviet people and servicemen who are helping us to defend the gains of the April Revolution," Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, said at a meeting with Soviet servicemen. "This assistance has consolidated still further the traditional friendship between our countries, parties, and peoples.

Babrak Karmal presented DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium certificates to a group of Soviet servicemen for exemplary performance of their internationalist duty in the cause of defending the April Revolution gains, strengthening friendship between the Afghan and Soviet peoples, and on the PDPA's 20th anniversary. The recipients included Captain I. Kozachevskiy and Privates Yu. Polkov, V. Yakovlev, S. Reznichenko, and S. Slavgorodskiy.

KARMAL ADDRESSES POLITBURO ON SARANDOY'S SPIRIT

PM041149 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Nov 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Defending the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 27 Nov -- The PDPA Central Committee Politburo has discussed the state of the work of the DRA Interior Ministry in strengthening the Sarandoy (People's Militia). Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, delivered a speech at the Politburo session. He noted that the Sarandoy is a weapon in the hands of the party and people to defend the revolutionary gains. Its units and subunits fulfill their tasks in the country's hottest spots.

At the same time, there are shortcomings in the Sarandoy's activity which must be eliminated. In resolving its tasks the Sarandoy must be rigorously guided by revolutionary legality and maintain firm discipline and order. The Interior Ministry leadership, B. Karmal said, must pay special attention to maintaining the high combat readiness of Sarandoy units and subunits in Kabul Province and city, ensuring close contacts between the Sarandoy and the population and local civilian armed formations and educating personnel in a spirit of devotion to the cause of the revolution.

TASS CITES DRA PAPER ON U.S. BACKING FOR REBELS

LD041458 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Kabul December 4 TASS -- The bitter enemy of genuine national freedom and social progress -- the United States is behind the back of the bandit formations which are hypocritically called by bourgeois propaganda as "freedom fighters", writes the newspaper ANIS. Washington generously finances the undisguised aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Under the false pretext of rendering "assistance to Afghan refugees" it allocates astronomic sums of money to the dushmans. To broaden armed interference in the internal affairs of Democratic Afghanistan the White House now needs a springboard, mercenaries and flunkeys. All that is provided to American imperialism by its strategic ally in the region -- Pakistan. Islamabad, stresses ANIS, undertook the unseemly role of the main executor of the U.S. designs.

Weapons, ammunition and military equipment for bandit formations, sent to Afghanistan, and also all the necessary supplies to them, go through Pakistan.

The Washington organizers of an undeclared war against Afghanistan, the newspaper writes, broadly use the experience of American "Vietnam veterans", mercenaries from France, FRG, other Western countries who had an experience of mass killings in colonial ventures. On the territory of Pakistan there are now about 100 centres for dushmans to receive general and special military training.

The newspaper writes that on the instruction of their overseas master the Pakistani authorities are broadening armed interference in the internal affairs of Democratic Afghanistan.

AFGHAN AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON USSR-DRA TREATY

LD050443 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] The 6th anniversary of the Soviet-Afghan Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation falls tomorrow. Taking part in our program is Habib Mangal, DRA ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR.

[Begin Mangal recording in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] Dear friends and comrades! On 5 December, the Soviet and Afghan peoples mark the 6th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation. It plays a great role in strengthening Soviet-Afghan friendship and has unfading historical importance for the peoples of our countries. The treaty of 5 December 1978 is the guarantee of the independence and territorial integrity of Afghanistan, and a guarantee for the successful implementation of the lofty ideals of the April Revolution. Following the revolution's victory, the friendship and cooperation between our countries were raised to a new qualitative level, and became relations of fraternity and revolutionary solidarity. We can today see manifestations of this on Afghan soil, in the thousands of kilometers of power transmission lines and scores of power stations, the powerful irrigation installations, various industrial enterprises, centers for training national cadres, and agricultural farms. I could cite tens or hundreds of other examples of the Soviet people's unselfish aid to Afghanistan. In brief, there is no sphere of life in the country where the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union is not felt. The Afghan people will never forget it.

Despite the undeclared war against the republic, the Afghan people, under the leadership of the PDPA, have achieved great successes. The agrarian reform is being implemented, and the remnants of feudalism are being eliminated.

Day by day, more and more beginnings of the new life may be seen in the country. The revolutionary process started by the April Revolution is of an irreversible nature. Despite the intrigues of the forces of reaction and imperialism, Afghanistan is confidently going forward. All progressive forces of the world, and primarily the Soviet Union, come out on our side. We will be victorious, because the truth is on our side. [end recording]

AFGHAN OFFICIAL CHIDES IRAN'S SUPPORT FOR REBELS

NC011209 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Some time ago, a delegation of Afghan businessmen, headed by Mehr Chand Werma, president of the Afghan Chamber of Commerce, visited Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industries. Talks were held between the Afghan delegation and delegations of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industries. The Afghan guests met and talked with representatives of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry, the Vostokintorg All-Union Association, and the Central Union of Consumers' cooperatives. The discussions revealed the Afghan private sector's interest in the expansion of exports of traditional Afghan goods to the Soviet Union and imports of industrial, educational, and household goods from the Soviet Union.

Our correspondent interviewed Mehr Chand Werma and asked him to discuss the current state of Afghanistan's relations with neighboring countries, namely, Iran.

[Begin Mehr Chand Verma recording in Dari] After Iran's 11 February Revolution, possibilities emerged for delivering the Iranian workers from poverty and deprivation. However, unfortunately, Iran's reactionary elements misled the people and granted refuge to Afghan counterrevolutionary elements in their country where they are being trained and sent to Afghanistan to upset the people's calm life, to murder, and to burn mosques, schools, and homes.

You are well aware of the fact that the people of Iran and Afghanistan are neighbors, brothers, and profess the same religion. Imperialism, headed by the United States, is constantly trying to spread discord between them. Imperialism is escalating the Iran-Iraq war, and it is intensifying conflicts not only between Iran and Afghanistan, and Pakistan and Afghanistan, but throughout the entire world. The machinations of reaction and imperialism in the region are not limited only to exacerbating the political situation, but are also aimed at the economic and commercial fields as well.

In my position as president of the Afghan Chamber of Commerce and Industries, I can see how our country's international trade has increased 100 percent since the April Revolution, and how the volume of trade between our country and Iran has unfortunately dropped because of difficulties. This situation is to the detriment of both countries. [end recording]

AFGHAN PAPER CITED ON PAKISTANI POLICY

PM041524 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Unsavory Actions"]

[Text] Kabul, 30 Nov -- The newspaper HEYWAD has published an article exposing Pakistan's anti-Afghan activity in the international arena.

The article says that from the first days of the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan international imperialism headed by the Untied States started to turn Pakistan into a bridgehead for agrression against the DRA.

Recently, the newspaper notes, the Pakistani leadership has stepped up the propaganda campaign around events in our country in an attempt to ensure diplomatic support for the counterrevolutionaries.

The Islamabad regime is trying in every possible way to discredit the DRA's peace-loving policy in the eyes of the world public, the Afghan newspaper writes. It sees this as a means of whitewashing the counterrevolution's criminal actions and securing an expansion of political, military, and economic aid from the United States and its allies. The Pakistani authorities, for instance, organize "reports" on bombing raids of Pakistani territory by DRA Air Force planes, reports which are usually presented when international forums are in session or on the eve of visits to Pakistan by Western leaders.

SENATOR NUNN'S VISIT TO PAKISTAN CONDEMNED

PM041530 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Scale Expands"]

[Text] Delhi, 30 Nov -- The United States and its allies intend to expand the scale of the undeclared war against the DRA. During a visit to an Afghan counterrevolutionary stronghold near the city of Peshawar, Senator S. Nunn, a member of the U.S. congressional delegation which is in Pakistan, assured the dushman rabble of Washington's full support and promised to increase U.S. aid to them.

Local political observers note that the United States and other Western powers are the main inspirers and organizers of the pirate raids by the anti-Afghan bandit formations. High-ranking Western visitors to Pakistan invariably visit Afghan counterrevolutionary camps and are unstinting in their promises of weapons and money. In 1984 the United States granted 125 million dollars to the betrayers of the Afghan people, Britain 18 million pounds sterling, and the FRG DM60 million. According to U.S. press reports, the White House plans to boost the "secret military aid" to the counterrevolutionary rabble based on Pakistani territory to 280 million dollars in the current fiscal year, which started 1 October.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR PAKISTAN AGAINST DRA, INDIA HIT

PM041129 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Nov 84 p 9

[Article by I. Andronov under the rubric "We Report the Details": "The Tragedy of Jajay. Who Is To Blame?"]

[Text] On the Afghan-Pakistani border, among the soaring peaks with their caps of ice and snow, lies a deep, rocky valley where the mountain echo of undeclared war has been resounding for several years now, guns and mortars reverberate above the chatter of submachine guns and long-range machine guns. A hail of shells and bullets descends on the peaceful hamlet and the old adobe fortress which defends it — the Afghan border post. The hamlet and the border post share the same name -- Jajay. I once spent half a week under seige there and I saw who was shooting at us, where they were shooting from, and what they were shooting with; all the shots came straight from the neighboring Pakistani border post, from the U.S. guns, mortars, and machine guns using U.S. ammunition. At the fortress walls of the border post I saw the soldiers' cemetery, rows of oblong burial mounds of borken stone. Flags with the DRA emblem fluttered above them on wooden poles like leaves in the wind.

The half-destroyed hamlet and border post of Jajay have been subjected to dozens of new bandit attacks from Pakistan this year. There was naother attack recently; Pakistani artillerymen shelled Jajay with recently obtained U.S. howitzers, smashed the hamlet's remaining huts to smithereens, and hit several surviving inhabitants and some border guards. This flagrant piracy has been rightly described as "a new act of aggression" in the Afghan protest note to Pakistan.

How did the aggressor react? Not at all! It was as though he had nothing to do with it, as though he expected to get away with everything, to wash it all off his hands which are stained with human blood. His inciters and armers, the U.S. authorities, threatened the Afghans through the Pentagon's representative that they would soon supply the U.S. 8-inch howitzer artillery batteries in Pakistan with another $30 millions' worth of shells! The Pentagon also stated: "To guarantee the quality and most effective possible use of our howitzers by the Pakistani Army, groups of specialists have been sent to Pakistan." That is, today the Pakistani military is acting in conjunction with foreign specialists in "the most effective possible" and "high-quality" mass murders of Afghans. This crime has a precise name -- state terrorism.

The tragedy of the tiny hamlet of Jajay is being repeated many times over almost everywhere on the Afghan border with Pakistan. Pakistani troops are systematically shooting up Afghan border villages, transport communications, and patrol helicopters. Bloody attacks on the adjacent republic are being organized constantly from dushman, Afghan counterrevolutionaries, camps on Pakistan territory. Equipped with U.S. weapons, the dushmans torture and rob Afghan peasants and blow up and burn schools, hospitals, and food stores, bridges, irrigation installations, public buildings, and even mosques. The thugs are directly led by Pakistani officers; this was borne out at an October press conference in Kabul by a scout named Zulfiqar Haidar, a Pakistani special service captain arrested by the Afghans.

The initiators of the terror against Afghanistan are now planning their crimes on a broad scale, using every innovation in military equipment. This fall in Florida, the Pakistani military leaders together with their Pentagon partners tested a bulletproof aerostat equipped with radar and radio transmitters. At the same time, the Washington press boasts, CIA agents have supplied the ringleaders of some gangs in Afghanistan with powerful U.S. radio sets for liaising with the Pakistani headquaters for which the aerostat is intended. According to Pentagon specialists, this aerostat "can be based in the mountains on the border with Afghanistan." In addition, U.S. space spy satellites are to provide electronic coordination for dushman raids with their training camp in Pakistan.

Even this is not enough for the Washington adventurists who have termed Pakistan a "frontline state." They now have it targeted on two fronts -- against India as well as Afghanistan. Its press describes with alarm the combat raids by Pakistanis along the demarcation line in Indian Kashmir, the encouragement from Pakistan for Indian Sikh separatist terrorism, and the showpiece maneuvers by Pakistani troops along India's borders. Meanwhile, the U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, Deane Hinton publicly predicts an Indo-Pakistani armed conflict and provocatively promises: "Americans will come to Pakistan's aid." There is already a steady stream of military aid from America to Pakistani garrison arsenals: tanks, armored personnel carriers, antiaircraft installations, fighter-bombers, and air- and ground-launched missiles. Talks are under way about the export to Pakistan of U.S. Hawkeye, Mohawk, and P-3C reconnaissance aircraft, and Boeings with AWACS airborne espionage apparatus.

Meanwhile, Washington has confidentially offered the Pakistani authorities its "nuclear umbrella." "This could even lead," PTI fears, "to the deployment of nuclear weapons on Pakistani territory." Moreover, Indian Vice Admiral M.P. (Avati) claims that the United States has secretly obtained permission to use Pakistani military installations and build naval bases and electronic surveillance posts on the Arabian Sea coast.

Washington is essentially turning Pakistan into a bridgehead for its global militarism and imposing on the Pakistani Army the role of an obedient gendarme against the national liberation forces in neighboring Asian countries.

PAKISTAN'S PRESIDENT TO HOLD REFERENDUM

LD012331 Moscow TASS in English 2225 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 1 TASS -- President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan announced today his intention to hold a referendum this month seeking approval for another five years in office, UPI reports from Islamabad. The referendum will be held on December 19, and its results will be announced on December 22. The police backed by the Army will ensure law and order in the country during the polling, Ziaul Haq said.

It is not accidental that Ziaul Haq who came to office in 1977 and has ruled Pakistan by martial law since that time mentioned the important role to be played by the police at the coming referendum. The opposition is growing in Pakistan to the military regime which is notorious for special cruelty in supressing any dissent and which holds out in power with the help of the Army. Washington's military aid amounting to 3.2 billion dollars plays a decisive role in it.

American weapons are used not only for supressing protests inside the country. The U.S. is pursuing a policy of the militarization of Pakistan for having an opportunity to use it as a military outpost for its imperialist ventures in South-West and South Asia and the Indian Ocean area.

U.S. COMPANY'S ROLE IN INDIAN GAS LEAK VIEWED

LD041230 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] New Delhi December 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko reports:

The U.S. company "Union Carbide Corporation" is to blame for the tragedy that has afflicted the population of the Indian city of Bhopal, Madhia Pradesh, where toxic gases leaked from the underground storage of a chemical plant. This is pointed out by the Indian mass media which comments on the biggest catastrophe of this kind ever taking place in India. It is according to the design of the U.S. corporation and with its technical assistance that Bhopal chemical complex belonging to the private sector was built. Despite the fact that the production process at the plant included the utilisation of highly toxic gases, the safety system was not properly developed.

According to the latest reports reaching here, the number of victims has exceeded 500 persons and continues to grow. The toxic agents that leaked to the surface last night turned the city into a gigantic gas chamber, the newspaper INDIAN EXPRESS writes. Over 2,000 people were seriously poisoned. A total of about 200,000 residents of the city -- about one quarter of its population -- have fallen victim of intoxication.

The management of "Union Carbide" are to bear responsibility for the tragedy, the newspaper PATRIOT stresses. The owners of the gigantic transnational corporation who sought to get as much profit as possible did not take the trouble to ensure the observance of proper safety measures at the plant. The Indian press recalls that it is not the first tragic case at the Bhopal chemical works. In 1981 and 1982 ten people died there as a result of the leakage of toxic gases, TIMES OF INDIA underlines.

The Indian side has more than once brought up the subject of the improvement of the gas storage and utilization system before "Union Carbide". However, the fate of Indians was a matter of supreme indifference to the owners of the concern. This has resulted in the terrible tragedy.

The Indian public have met with satisfaction the decision of the Madhya Pradesh authorities to close down the plant and to set up an official commission for elucidating the causes and circumstances of the accident and to examine a question of instituting legal proceedings against those who are guilty of it with a view to get a compensation for the damage. Those who are really to blame for the tragedy are now across the ocean, and they are to get the punishment they deserve, PATRIOT stresses.

Washington December 4 TASS -- Touching upon the Bhopal tragedy, a telecaster of the news program of the U.S. broadcasting and television company CBS pointed out with reference to U.S. experts that American transnational corporations exported to developing countries the technology which is a hazard to human health.

USSR-INDIA TRADE TALKS OPEN IN NEW DELHI

LD041235 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] New Delhi December 4 TASS -- Indo-Soviet talks have opened here to discuss trade between the two countries in 1985 and directions of a new trade agreement for 1985-1990.

Commenting on the talks Abid Husain, the leader of the Indian delegation, secretary of the Indian Ministry of Trade, stressed that the Soviet Union is a dependable trading partner and that cooperation with is [as received] beneficial to both states and meets India's national interests.

INDIA EXPELS TWO AMERICAN 'JOURNALISTS'

LD041310 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] New Delhi December 4 TASS -- The Government of India has expelled two staff members of the American New Solidarity International Press Service from India and closed its bureau here. This decision was taken because this agency was found to be engaged in illegal activities. It was established by the CIA specially for infiltrating its agents into Indian mass media.

The Central News Service of India (CNS) says that the American "journalists" operating under the cover of the New Solidarity International Press Service, distributed materials designed to fan up intercommunal strife and secessionist sentiments. Earlier the Indian Government refused permission for the bosses of this American propaganda organ to circulate the journal FUSION INDIA in Indian territory after it became known that the establishment of this magazine was sanctioned by the CIA.

INDIA'S ELECTION PREPARATIONS STEPPED UP

LD011908 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] New Delhi December 1 TASS -- A campaign of preparations for the general parliamentary elections to be held late in December is being stepped up in India. The registration of candidates ended Friday. Over 5,000 representatives of various parties, as well as independent candidates, will compete for 513 seats in the House of the People (the lower chamber of India's parliament).

The ruling Indian National Congress (I) Party nominated its candidates in 496 constituencies. The regional parties ruling in the states of Karnataka and Jammu and Kashmir act in alliance with the INC (I). Among the opposition parties, the Bharatiy Janata Party nominated the greatest number of candidates -- 225 persons. It is followed by the Janata Party and the recently formed Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party. Observers point out that the opposition failed to create an electoral alliance and work out a common program. A total of about 40 national and regional parties are to take part in elections.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi started an electoral tour of the country today in the course of which he will visit six states. The local press stresses that the central issue of the electoral campaign of the INC (I) is the problem of the consolidation of national unity and the opposition to the intrigues of internal and external reactionary forces. Speaking at a rally in Mainpuri, Uttar Pradesh State, the head of the Indian Government urged the people to disrupt the designs of the forces which are striving to split the country.

Assessing the results of the work of the ruling party in the sphere of economy, political observers point out that despite the problems that remain to be solved, the INC (I) has managed to ensure the progress of the country. A considerable growth of industrial and agricultural output has been achieved. This year witnessed the bumper yield of grain crops -- over 150 million tons. Inflation has been curbed.

The Communist Party of India is campaigning under the slogans of struggle for an improvement of the situation of broad working masses. It nominated its candidates in 52 constituencies. In an appeal to electors the Communist Party stresses the importance of the pursuing by India of a policy of peace, non-alignment and anti-imperialism, a policy of a further consolidation of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

FORMER KHMER 'REACTIONARY' HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD031213 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, December 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Boris Kalashnikov reports:

The so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" is a fiction aimed at misleading the international public, at creating a semblance of "unity and cohesion" of the three groupings of Khmer reaction. This was stated at a press conference, held here, by former commander of one of the armed units of the reactionary "Khmer Sereika" grouping Uch Heng, who came over to the side of people's power.

At camps of Khmer reactionaries, he said, bloody strife is under way, which frequently grows into open armed clashes over material aid coming from abroad. To us, soldiers, who were under control of Son Sann, it was invariably stated that the union with other groupings is temporary and that they are our foes.

All contacts of Son Sann men with representatives of other forces of the coalition were categorically prohibited and were viewed as a capital crime. Severe measures are used to cut short attempts to establish links with "allies" also in Pol Pot camps.

Plunder and corruption are rife at bases of Khmer reactionaries in Thailand, said Uch Heng. Food, medicines, even weapons and ammunition, coming from other countries with the mediation of the Thai Army, are misappropriated by ringleaders of groupings and are then distributed for an extra pay. Leaders of Khmer reactionary [as received] are thus waxing fat, while Kampucheans, who were taken by force to Thailand, drag out a miserable existence in dire poverty, with virulent epidemic diseases widespread among them, and many people dying of starvation.

The notorious "combat operations on Kampuchean territory" that the Western press likes so much to write about usually boil down to looting of frontier villages, said Uch Heng. Bandits take away foods, force young people to Thailand. Now I understand that these actions are at variance with the high-flown statements on "struggle for liberation of the motherland" and evoke hatred of the Kampuchean people.

With no support at all in Kampuchea, the reactionary groupings, he said, exist in Thailand only owing to foreign aid. Foreign instructors train bandits in methods of subversive and terroristic activities. "Khmer Sereika" members regularly undergo training at special courses, which function in some ASEAN member-countries.

The "undeclared war" against the People's Republic of Kampuchea has been inspired by imperialist and reactionary forces which are again trying to enslave the Kampuchean people. That is why, having realised the gravity of our guilt, most of members of my unit and myself decided to break off with Khmer reactionaries and come over to the side of people's power. With every passing day more and more deceived Kampucheans, who found themselves in a foreign land, follow our example, said Uch Heng.

MORE ON VISIT BY BULGARIAN CULTURE DELEGATION

Demichev, Zimyanin Receive Yordanov

PM041149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cultural Cooperation"]

[Text] The third session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Bulgarian Commission for Cultural Cooperation ended in Moscow today. A wide range of questions of the further deepening of links and rapprochement in culture and the arts, including effective new forms of cooperation, the ideological and artistic content of exchanges, the education of creative youth, and joint work by cultural figures from the two countries, was examined. Information was exchanged on the work in the protection of cultural memorials, on cooperation in literature, publishing work, the dissemination of printed matter, and the book trade. Participants in the session noted with satisfaction that the all-around Soviet-Bulgarian cultural cooperation, which is being successfully implemented on the basis of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 12th BCP Congress and subsequent plenums of the fraternal parties' Central Committees, has made another considerable step in its development.

The delegations at the session were led by Comrade Demichev, chairman of the Soviet part of the commission, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; and Comrade Yordanov, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the commission, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture. Also taking part in the work of the session were Comrade Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, and Comrade Zhulev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR. A protocol was signed on the results of the session.

On the same day Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Comrade Yordanov. The conversation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Demichev, Yordanov Attend Concert

PM301533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Music of Bulgaria"]

[Text] Works by Bulgarian classical and modern composers were included in the program of the Days of Bulgarian Music in the USSR. This review to mark the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria ended 28 November with a concert at the USSR Bolshoy Theater. The concert, which was a great success, was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department. Also present was G. Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and chairman of the committee for culture, and cultural figure of the two countries.

The Bulgarian music festival lasted 2 weeks. Its itinerary included Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kishinev, Riga, Vilnius, Krasnodar, and other cities.

Azerbaijan's Bagirov Meets Yordanov

GF041826 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation headed by Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Cultural Committee, has arrived in Baku. The delegation is in the Soviet Union for the third meeting of the intergovernmental Soviet-Bulgarian Commission for Cultural Cooperation.

Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, received the Bulgarian guests. He highly praised the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. This cooperation between the two countries covers all domains of the economic, social, and [word indistinct] fields. Kyamran Bagirov said that the workers of the Azerbaijan SSR are making a significant contribution to consolidating Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

Georgi Yordanov expressed gratitude for the warm welcome accorded the delegation. He also highly praised the achievements of the Azerbaijan SSR.

PRAVDA ON POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP GROUP'S WORK

PM041025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent O. Losoto report: "Pages of Fraternity"]

[Text] Radom, Warsaw -- In November 1944 the first organizational meeting of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society was held in liberated Lublin. Today it is a mass, influential public organization in Poland. Some 2.6 million people belong to 37,000 Polish-Soviet Friendship Society circles. Over the years the society has made a great contribution to the cause of strengthening fraternal relations between the Polish and Soviet peoples.

In Radom we familiarized ourselves with the work of the voivovship board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. In keeping with tradition, the Radom Polish-Soviet Friendship Festival was held here in the first half of November: soirees, concerts, exhibitions of Soviet books and posters, photographic exhibitions, screenings of Soviet movies, and competitions for the best performance of revolutionary songs and Russian and Soviet poetry. The Syprus song and dance troupe from Estonia were guests of the people of Radom.

"Our organization," Danuta Grabowska, chairman of the voivodship board of the society, explains, "has nearly 90,000 members today. Last year alone its ranks were increased by several thousand. And 317 new primary organizations appeared. The majority of them were created at leading industrial enterprises. This certainly helped the "Friendship and Cooperation Relay," in which 16 plants and factories are taking part. Within the framework of the relay, the enterprises' primary organizations of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society compete to see who does the best propaganda, educational, and mass cultural work." We saw this for ourselves when we visited Poland's biggest power station, the Kozienice.

"In our daily work," engineer Janusz Ufmer, chairman of the society's organization at the power station, says, "we rely on concrete experience of Polish-Soviet economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, of which our power station is an example.

It was built with the participation of Soviet specialists, and power equipment from the USSR is installed here. Good, comradely relations have been established between specialists from the two countries. Many of our engineers and workers correspond with their colleagues in the Soviet Union and visit each other's homes."

The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society's organization at the higher engineering school is a large one. Within its framework there is an active circle of graduates from Soviet VUZEs, numbering 50 people.

"We train cadres for the technical intelligentsia, engineers, and future production leaders," Jan Sajkiewicz, the rector, says, sharing his thoughts. "That is why we must produce good specialists and ideologically staunch citizens of the socialist society. After all, they will have to work not only with machinery, but with people. The party, trade union, and youth organizations participate in this complex and important task. The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society organization also gives us great help. Its tasks concerning the international education of young people have increased particularly in connection with the setting up of a Polish national center for preparing students for study abroad, based at our engineering school. It is in this avenue that the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society organization is developing its activity. Soviet experience in the sphere of higher education, the scientific and technical achievements of the land of the soviets -- these are some of the lecture and seminar topics."

A recent plenum of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society's main board was devoted to questions of increasing the effectiveness of work by the society's circles. The emphasis is on strengthening the organization and stepping up the activity of primary organizations at industrial enterprises, institutions, higher educational establishments, and schools, in the interests of improving the standard of sociopolitical and ideological education work. Several mass campaigns have been held, meeting with a wide response in labor collectives. One was on "Who is undermining the Polish-Soviet alliance, and why?" Another campaign was "Alliance with the USSR -- the guarantee of Poland's independence and territorial integrity." Meetings have been held in the society's organizations with the agenda "Polish-Soviet economic cooperation -- the basis of Poland's successful socioeconomic development."

The society has 25 clubs for economic cooperation with the USSR. They unite working people from more than 600 industrial enterprises that account for two-thirds of Polish exports to the Soviet Union. The society's circles at plants and factories have become particularly active, developing direct links with related Soviet enterprises.

The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, in conjunction with the Polish Academy of Sciences, has started courses for improving people's knowledge about the land of the soviets. The traditional Soviet song contests, theater festivals, and celebrations devoted to noteworthy dates in the life of the fraternal Soviet people enjoy ever-increasing popularity.

POLISH FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CHIEF DISCUSSES TASKS

PM031517 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Nov 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Bonds of Brotherhood"]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Nov -- The struggle to consolidated friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Poland and between the peoples of the two fraternal countries is the chief task in the activity of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, S. Wronski, chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Main Board, has said in an interview with PAP.

In the last 40 years, he continued, the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society has become the country's most mass sociopolitical organization. It now unites 2.6 million people. Its multifaceted activity helps educate working people in a spirit of internationalism, brotherhood, and unity with the Soviet Union. At present, activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society are paying constant attention to deepening and popularizing knowledge about the USSR among the country's population, to illuminating the mutually advantageous nature of economic cooperation between the two fraternal states, and to propagandizing the peace-loving foreign policy of the land of soviets.

Currently all the efforts of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society's organizations are directed toward improving the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political work with the population.

PRAVDA'S VIKTOROV CRITICIZES ROGERS PLAN

PM041429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by G. Viktorov: "Dangerous NATO Concept; Rogers' 'Cheap Dinners' May Cost Europe Dearly"]

[Text] The NATO Military Planning Committee, which sat in Brussels in November approved the so-called "Rogers Plan" which provides for the creation of new non-nuclear weapons to deliver "deep strikes" against the Warsaw Pact countries. It is expected that this decision, at Washington's demand, will be approved at the forthcoming December session of the NATO council.

Again, for the umpteenth time, strong-arm antagonism is being put on the agenda. Like men possessed, the Pentagon people are rushing ahead with various military projects: They are drafting multiple-option scenarios for nuclear wars, creating a wide-ranging ABM system, reaching for the "skies" in order to wage "star wars," and developing sophisticated types of non-nuclear armaments with a view to securing for NATO the opportunity to deliver a strike against the enemy's second echelons.

All these plans, whatever peace-loving phraseology is used to conceal them, serve one goal: preparing war with a view to victory. In frenziedly arming themselves and building up military preparations, the United States and NATO are seeking to secure one-sided advantages to the detriment of the interests of the security of the USSR and the other socialist countries. In particular the so-called "Rogers Plan" serves this purpose.

From the military viewpoint this plan is not new. It reiterates what is enshrined in the U.S. Army FM 100-5 field manual and formulated in 1982 in the U.S. "Air-Land Battle-2000" concept. The Pentagon has now foisted this overtly aggressive offensive concept on its allies.

Western propaganda, hypocritically expatiating on the allegedly defensive nature of this concept, is presenting it to the public in a brightly colored package as "non-nuclear deterrence," the stepping up of conventional defense, and "the raising of the nuclear threshold." U.S. references to "defense" long ago became a fraudulent cover for preparing and implementing aggression. Under the "defense" flag the United States is carrying out military intervention in various parts of the world (Grenada, Nicaragua, Lebanon, and so forth). It also is trying to list the new NATO concept as a "defensive" one, calling it, as though in mockery of sanity, "defense behind enemy lines" using conventional weapons.

What is the real thrust of the NATO concept of a "deep echeloned strike?"

First, it is a case of creating weapons in the NATO countries on the basis of sophisticated technology ("the weapons of the future," "smart weapons"). These include homing missiles and high-precision reconnaissance and strike weapons designed to strike important targets deep inside the Warsaw Pact countries: control points, airfields, communications centers. The targets include the USSR's nuclear weapons which, in the estimation of NATO strategists, could fight NATO's first-strike potential.

Second, the "preemptive nature of actions" is planned, that is, being the first to deliver strikes. That means an even greater turn in NATO strategy toward aggressiveness because the existing, concept of first use of nuclear weapons is retained and is supplemented by the new concept of "preemptive deep non-nuclear strikes" against strategically important targets in the Warsaw Pact countries, including the USSR's nuclear facilities.

There is a virtually overt proclamation of the doctrine of conducting hostilities through the entire depth of the Warsaw Pact troops, a doctrine geared to a surprise attack, to the delivery of deep, disabling strikes, and the seizure of foreign territory.

From the military viewpoint this NATO concept can only be interpreted as aggressive. It is obviously no accident that at the Stockholm conference the NATO countries are so zealously promoting the idea of establishing the "transparency" of the Warsaw Pact countries' military activity. After all, such "transparency" would be extremely interesting to them for planning deep strikes and potential offensive operations.

Where does the NATO concept lead when it is implemented? First of all to the buildup of the sides' military confrontation. The United States is dragging its allies into yet another round of the arms race. This does not strengthen trust in states' mutual relations and does not increase the level of European security. On the contrary, the tenseness of the situation in Europe is growing. It is now impossible to approach "conventional" weapons with the former yardstick. The casualty-producing elements of "conventional" weapons have increased so much that their use would make military operations extraordinarily destructive and could have irreparable consequences in densely populated Europe even without the use of nuclear weapons.

For instance, according to Western press reports, when an aerial vacuum bomb is detonated the quantity of energy released is almost five times greater than for high-explosive bombs of comparable weight. Using vacuum bombs, one aircraft of the Phantom type can destroy personnel and equipment over an area of over 30 hectares in just one sortie. Using aerial bombs of the cluster type, the same aircraft can destroy personnel over an area of up to 100 hectares (1 square kilometer) in a single flight.

There is a special stake in the use of sophisticated types of "conventional" weapons that combine reconnaissance facilities and automated control facilities and weapons in a single system. These reconnaissance and strike weapons, capable of striking targets with the first shot, together with weapons systems based on new principles (like vacuum ammunition) come close to nuclear weapons in terms of their destructive potential. The escalation of the development of these armaments is highly dangerous. In the West opinions are being expressed that their presence could tempt NATO's lovers of military adventures to deliver preemptive strikes that would lead to a devastating war.

The United States' NATO allies are having to dig deep into their pockets to create the expensive new weapons. Washington is now demanding that the West Europeans increase their military expenditure every year not by 3 percent but by at least 4.5 percent.

It will demand a buildup in the numerical strength of armed forces personnel and a great deal of work to prepare the infrastructure. It was 2 years ago that Rogers asserted that "the cost of two cheap dinners a year from each NATO country citizen" would be enough to implement the concept. Now he is saying that this will not be enough. Far-reaching military designs are concealed behind Rogers' "cheap dinners."

So the danger of this concept from the military viewpoint is that it combines plans for the first use of nuclear weapons and the delivery of preemptive deep strikes with non-nuclear weapons against important targets deep inside Warsaw Pact countries, including against the USSR's nuclear weapons. This conceals the aggressor's unfeasible dreams that he would succeed in avoiding retribution by depriving the other side of the ability to deliver a retaliatory strike.

The Atlantic strategists obviously overestimate their own potential and underestimate the ability of the Soviet Union and its allies to prevent NATO countries from achieving military superiority. They will not succeed in breaking the balance of military forces that has formed in Europe and the world. The maintenance of military-strategic equilibrium is the cornerstone of European and global security and a guarantee of the conservation of world peace. "Our country does not intend to attack anyone. That is clear to every sane person," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stated. "But we will strengthen our defense capability, safeguarding Soviet people's peaceful labor and upholding the cause of peace throughout the world."

NATO PLANNING SESSION OPENS IN BRUSSELS

TASS Reports Agenda

LD050052 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Brussels December 4 TASS -- A two-day session of NATO's Military Planning Committee at the level of defence ministers of NATO countries opened here today in the framework of the "Atlantic week".

On the session's agenda is the discussion of the question of the fulfillment and perfection of various militaristic programs of the bloc, specifically the build-up of both nuclear and conventional armaments, the speeding up of the development of the military infrastructure, as well as questions of NATO's activity beyond the limits of geographic boundaries of the bloc.

The participants in the session will discuss the so-called "Rogers' Plan", a military doctrine of offensive operations on the territory of a potential enemy with the use of non-nuclear weapons. Local observers also stress that at the current session of the Military Planning Committee the U.S. side will again bring pressure on its West European allies to compel them to continue the deployment of new first-strike nuclear missile weapons according to the schedule approved by the NATO council.

'Military Buildup' Approved

LD050022 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Brussels December 4 TASS -- Openly militaristic calls were voiced at a session of the NATO Eurogroup, which closed here today. The session approved new decisions on further increasing armaments in 1985. The military-industrial complex of the North Atlantic Alliance member states is to produce hundreds of upgraded tanks, armoured personnel carriers, anti-tank guns, and missile launchers. The NATO Air Force will receive the latest Tornado and F-16 combat aircraft. Tens of destroyers, mine sweepers, a submarine and support ships will be added to the inventory of the Navy, Michael Heseltine, British secretary of defence, declared. He told a press conference that the bloc will keep building up its military effort.

A communique of the NATO Eurogroup released here admits that in the past ten years the NATO member countries have annually increased their military spending by an average of more than two per cent.

Flagrantly disregarding the will of the population of West European countries, which opposes the deployment of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missile weapon in Great Britain, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany, the participants in the session reiterated that the stationing of Pershings-II and cruise missiles, carriers of nuclear death, will go on. The delegations of Greece and Denmark made reservations on this point of the communique.

Military Spending To Increase

LD050749 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Brussels December 5 TASS -- The NATO Military Planning Committee, meeting in Brussels at the level of defense ministers, on Tuesday adopted a program for developing the bloc's military infrastructure in 1985 through 1990 to a total sum of over 7,850 million dollars, 40 percent more than NATO's total spending for these purposes in the previous six years.

The endorsement of the new militarist program, which was passed under pressure from U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, means that Washington's West European allies will have to increase their military spending by an average seven percent a year.

MARCHUK, PATOLICHEV RECEIVE UK TRADE OFFICIAL

LD050631 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Guriy Marchuk has had a meeting with the chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, Lord Jellicoe. The two sides discussed the possibility of further developing cooperation between Soviet organizations and British companies in extracting, transporting and processing oil and gas. Lord Jellicoe was also received by the Soviet foreign trade minister, Nikolay Patolichev.

PROTEST DEMONSTRATION HELD AT USAF BASE IN UK

LD041041 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2010 GMT 3 Dec 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] A protest demonstration was held outside the U.S. Air Force base at Alconbury, Cambridgeshire, in Britain. The demonstrators demanded the immediate closure of the base and the removal of the USAF reconnaissance planes stationed there. They also demanded an end to the deployment of medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in the country. Reinforced units of military police were used against the demonstrators. They set guard dogs on them. Some demonstrators were arrested. The Conservative-controlled local authorities have decided that 16 people will stand trial on the standard charge of disturbing public order and causing an obstruction.

TASS NOTES ISSUES DISCUSSED AT EC SUMMIT

LD051023 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Dublin December 5 TASS -- The European Council has closed its summit here. Heads of the ten Western European Common Market member countries discussed a number of acute internal problems, specifically the critical situation in the sphere of employment. As is known, more than 11 per cent of the workforce in "little Europe" are currently denied the right to work. Parties to the talks only acknowledged the acuteness of this problem, but failed to offer any real measures to combat unemployment.

A fierce debate started around the issue of terms for Spain's and Portugal's admission into the Common Market. Despite the fact that the leaders of the "Ten" managed with great difficulties to reach a compromise on this matter, the problem remains unresolved.

The Greek delegation threatened to block the entry of new members into the community unless the Common Market leadership adopt an urgent programme of aid to economically underdeveloped Mediterranean regions.

The summiteers considered also several foreign policy problems, including East-West relations, developments in Central America and the Middle East situation. They failed, however, to advance concrete initiatives which would contribute to defusing international tension.

MOSCOW TV COMMENTS ON WESTERN PRESSURE ON SPAIN

LD041023 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2010 GMT 3 Dec 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Millions of people in different countries on all continents are compaigning for peace and against the nuclear threat and the plans being hatched by such dismal organizations as the WEU [Western European Union]. Massive antiwar demonstrations have again taken place in the largest towns of Spain. The demonstrators are demanding the country's immediate withdrawal from NATO, closure of U.S. military bases on Spanish territory, and implementation of a policy of neutrality.

I remember that in their reports on the first demonstrations of this kind some Western journalists wrote that they would soon pass. People would become tired of demonstrating. No, the Spanish have not grown tired. The struggle is continuing. It is becoming increasingly relentless, on the streets, in Parliament, and the press. The socialists fought in the 1982 elections on an anti-NATO platform. They promised to hold a nationwide referendum at an early date on this question. To a large extent it was this very course that helped bring the party victory. However, now Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez is advocating that the country should remain within the North Atlantic alliance. The date for the plebiscite is being put off. What's more, according to the press, the results of the referendum may be viewed by the government as having purely symbolic meaning.

One must, of course, bear in mind, comrades, that both the United States and the European member-states of NATO are putting pressure on Madrid. They are intimidating Spain with a military threat it does not face. At the same time they are offering a bait, saying: If you stay within NATO, we will admit you to the Common Market more quickly. It is difficult to say how events will develop from here. There are different points of view on this issue within the ruling party itself, but the Spanish people do not wish to wait. They are demanding a speedy and direct reply to the most acute question of our times -- the question of peace.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA VIEWS GCC SESSION RESULTS

PM041417 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Dec 84 p 9

[Special correspondent Igor Belyayev and TASS correspondent Mikhail Kozhevnikov report under the rubric "On the Spot": "The Iran-Iraq Conflict: Till When?"]

[Text] Kuwait City -- The pleasant cool in Kuwait, which forcibly reminds you of the coming winter (it comes, even here!), is in sharp contrast with the manifestly "hot" situation in the Persian Gulf region. The Iran-Iraq war has been going on for more than 4 years now, confounding those who believe it forgotten. A meeting of the heads of the six states belonging to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) held here 27-28 November reminded everyone that a very real threat to stability and security exists here precisely due to the continuation of this far from "forgotten" war. Today it is quite obvious that any country in the region could be drawn into it, in the most unexpected way, at any time....

The Cooperation Council, formed in 1981, includes Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and Oman. If you consider that these are the Near East's main oil producers, who supply "black gold" to all the world markets of the West, then all the highly unpleasant consequences of a possible destabilization of the domestic political situation in those countries become quite obvious. That is why, at the council's birth, it was stressed that the new organization intends to encourage cooperation among them in the political, economic, cultural, and other civil spheres at regional, pan-Arab, and global levels -- that is, manifestly not in military spheres.

It is 4 years since that time. Not very long, you would think, and not much has changed in the Gulf countries. However, that is only how things seem at first glance. The Iran-Iraq war, which started in September 1980, has created new objective realities in the region. The meeting of heads of state of the "Six" which has just taken place here did not depart from those realities; the question of stability was the main issue at the meeting. In particular, Kuwait, which firmly and invariably adheres to an antiwar line, did everything possible during the meeting to promote an end to the Iran-Iraq war in the near future. It appears that the efforts of Kuwaiti diplomacy were objectively in accordance with the interests of all the participants in the meeting. As a result, a discussion began on coordinating the actions of the "Six" to strengthen their defense and rebuff a possible threat from outside.

Naturally, questions immediately arose concerning: the sources for obtaining weapons; an "umbrella" or even "umbrellas," that is, the protection of any Persian Gulf country from possible attack; the creation of so-called rapid deployment forces belonging to the Gulf states; and so forth.

Answering these and other questions put by journalists covering the meeting (there were more than 200 of them), Shaykh Sabah al-'Ahmad al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and minister of information, speaking on behalf of the GCC, stressed, in particular: "Kuwait is against any foreign interference in its affairs or interference in the affairs of other Gulf states, which is inevitably fraught with the danger of exacerbating the domestic political situation in the 'Six' countries...."

Shaykh Sabah also spoke of the efforts to ensure the security and defense of those countries. However, he made a point of noting that these efforts are of an exclusively temporary nature.

We also asked Shaykh Sabah a question: "Were any changes made to the GCC charter?"

"No, except to clarify the intervals at which meetings at the level of heads of state are convened."

That means that the GCC will remain an economic organization, as its founders intended. That means that the council is not becoming a military organization, a kind of "defensive pact," over which the United States seeks to gain control.

The official closing of the meeting of the "Six" heads of state was delayed by 2 hours. By all appearances, certain amendments were made to the text of the concluding declaration at the last moment. It is clear from the declaration that the participants in the Kuwait meeting reaffirmed their readiness to continue their efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war. They stated that they have something new to propose to Iran and that therefore they hope for support for their efforts from that country. The declaration stresses that the participants in the meeting intend to do everything in their power to achieve detente in the Arab world, which could lead to the elimination of the acute differences which now exist there....

Such positive intentions on the part of influential participants in the Kuwait meeting, among whom was King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, are noteworthy in themselves. In the event of success, these participants could help prevent an exacerbation of the present explosive situation throughout the Near East.

IZVESTIYA NOTES KING HUSAYN'S REMARKS ON MIDEAST

PM041532 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Egypt-Jordan: Husayn Statement"]

[Text] Cairo, 3 Dec -- King Husayn of Jordan, who is paying a visit here, has spoken out on the need for Israel to free all occupied Arab lands, including east Jerusalem, and the need to ensure the right of all Near East states to live in peace. A peaceful settlement in the region, he emphasized in an address to the Egyptian People's Assembly, must be reached within the framework of an international conference under UN auspices with the participation of all interested sides.

ARAB STATES SEEN INCREASING COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD040009 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Dec 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Excerpt] Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has told AL-MUSTAQBAL magazine that his country highly assesses the positive role of the Soviet Union in the Middle East. He added that in spite of the absence of official relations between the two countries, they maintain continuous contacts through the exchange of messages and regular consultations.

Let us add that it is now difficult to find an Arab country whose assessment differs on the positive role of the Soviet policies as concerns the issue of guaranteeing a truly just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

At the same time, many Arab countries are making efforts to consolidate and broaden their many-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union, who is helping the Arabs to solve their economic and other complicated problems and to consolidate their foreign policy positions. This view was stressed during the recent visit to Moscow by the leaders of both Yemens, Syria, and Iraq, and the visits to some Arab countries by Soviet officials.

TRUD INTERVIEWS SWAPO LEADER S. NUJOMA

PM041559 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Dec 84 p 3

[Interview with Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization, by own correspondent M. Demichev under the "TRUD Interview" rubric: "Namibia Will Be Free" -- time and place not given]

[Excerpts] Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), has been in our country. He met TRUD correspondent M. Demichev and answered his questions.

[Demichev] As is well known, American diplomacy, when discussing the Namibia question at the United Nations, links this problem with the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola. What do you have to say on this matter?

[Nujoma] This "linkage" has no basis in international law. The resolution of the Namibia question is in no way linked to the presence of Cuban internationalists on Angolan territory. Cuban and Angola are sovereign independent states and as such have every right to conclude between themselves any treaties of agreements in the field of economic, trade, cultural, or military cooperation they choose. In this instance these countries have chosen to cooperate militarily precisely because Angola is constantly subject to acts of aggression from South Africa.

The problem of various "linkages" is a ruse by the forces of international imperialism that are pursuing a tactic of constant delays and intrigues in the question of granting of independence to Namibia. American diplomacy is now widely publicizing and supporting South Africa's so-called "peace initiatives." What is involved here? Formally they are proposing that we should unilaterally cease guerrilla activities as a precondition for talks, whereas in fact what they are trying to do is impose a neocolonialist form of settlement of the Namibia question. The racist South African Government earlier demanded that we should give guarantees to the white minority in Namibia. We have spent a lot of time demonstrating that SWAPO is not opposed to any stratum of the country's population, but is waging a struggle against the whole colonialist structure of government and racist domination on our soil. Our movement opposes racism in all its manifestations. We are in favor of equal rights being granted to all inhabitants of a future independent Namibia in which they will be provided with all necessary guarantees for security and the possession of property.

[Demichev] SWAPO conducted talks in Lusaka this year with representatives of the South African occupation troops. What can you say about the talks' results?

[Nujoma] Our participation in those talks demonstrated that while continuing to wage the armed independence struggle we are also prepared for a political settlement. However, instead of adopting a serious approach to the matter, the racist envoys at the Lusaka meetings tried to impose talks with the so-called "multiparty conference" on us. We insist on direct talks with Pretoria, whereas instead they offer us talks with the "leaders" of various "political" groupings who have sold out and do not represent anyone. The meetings in Lusaka convinced us that, unfortunately, Pretoria still understands the language of weapons better.

[Demichev] How do you assess the Soviet people's solidarity with your independence struggle?

[Nujoma] This solidarity is of permanent significance to us, and I would like to express on behalf of the SWAPO Central Committee and all Namibian patriots our deep gratitude to all the Soviet people for the material, political, and diplomatic support they are giving us in our difficult independence struggle.

U.S. SEEN PRESSURING FRANCE ON CHAD ISSUE

PM050947 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Dec 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Fueling Tension"]

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Dec -- Under pressure from the Washington administration and the Habre regime, Paris is seeking a pretext for France to return to Chad, 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of Libya's revolutionary leadership, said. Addressing a meeting here, he accused France of violating the provisions of the Libyan-French agreement of 17 September this year. Following the withdrawal of French troops and the Libyan elements supporting the Transitional Government of National Unity from Chadian territory, A.S. Jallud said, Paris did not show readiness for a political settlement of the Chad problem with the participation of all the military-political groupings of that African country.

France is under strong pressure from the United States and Ndjamena regime which are not interested in settling the conflict, the Libyan leadership member stressed. This is evidenced by the fact that Paris is trying to cast doubt on the fact that the Libyan elements supporting the Transitional Government of National Unity have been withdrawn from Chad.

Paris 3 Dec -- The head of the Ndjamena regime, Habre, has advocated renewed French intervention in Chad, the newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS writes. France, the newspaper recalls in this connection, has 2,000 servicemen at its disposal at bases in the Central African Republic and Gabon, from where they can be rapidly transferred to Chad. The combat readiness of 250 French men and officers has already been stepped up. The Paris press also notes that around 2,000 Zairian servicemen are operating on Habre's side.

U.S. SUPPORT OF MOZAMBIQUE OPPOSITION ALLEGED

LD051034 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 4 TASS -- Ringleader of terroristic gangs of the so-called "Mozambican National Resistance" (MNS) Fernandes who found asylum in (?Portugal), confirmed to the ASSOCIATED PRESS that his group gets large consignments of arms and ammunition from a number of foreign governments.

The ringleader of bandits acting at the bid of the United States' CIA and the South African special services made this statement in connection with a report in the London OBSERVER that gangs of the MNS are supplied with arms and ammunition not only from the Republic of South Africa but also through some conservative Middle Eastern regimes. Equipment for terrorists is delivered from Oman and Saudi Arabia on C-130 Hercules military transport aircraft of the U.S. make which refuel en route in Somalia's capital, Mogadishu.

From the transshipment point in the Indian Ocean weapons are shipped at night to Mozambique and are dumped in the area of bases of the MNS in Nampula Province. Portuguese industrial tycoon M. Bulhosa is entrusted with coordination and financing of the deliveries.

Bulhosa lost large capital investments when Mozambique, formerly a Portuguese colony, attained independence. According to the OBSERVER Bob Denard, a French mercenary known to have close ties with the U.S. CIA and the French special services, is also implicated in organizing an "airlift".

The MNS has close ties also with the West German right-wing circles, specifically with the CDU [Christian Democratic Union] chairman Franz-Josef Strauss. Leaders of the terrorists more than once held talks in the FRG about material [words indistinct].

The information of the OBSERVER refutes the attempts of the South African and Western, above all U.S. propaganda, to present the MNS as a sort of "independent political force within Mozambique". The Mozambican news agency AIM stated the other day that the terrorists continue getting from their masters in the Republic of South Africa everything necessary for conducting subversive activity, are maintaining constant ties with the South African intelligence bodies. All this shows that the Pretoria rulers are not at all going to adhere to the spirit and letter of the "Treaty of Nkomati" which envisages an end to any aid to bandits. The struggle against armed gangs of the MNS is not an "internal conflict", Radio Mozambique stressed. This is a war against the aggression staged by mercenaries of imperialism.

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SAO TOME 28 NOV

PM301004 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Arrival in Sao Tome"]

[Text] Sao Tome, 28 Nov -- A delegation of CPSU party workers comprising S.V. Lutsenko, secretary of Kharkov Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom (delegation head), and B.V. Yegorov, senior official at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, has arrived here at the invitation of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principle (MLSTP). The delegation was met at the airport by E. Pinto da Costa, secretary of the MLSTP Central Committee, and other officials.

USSR MEDIA COMMENT ON GRENADIAN ELECTIONS

IZVESTIYA Dispatch

PM041558 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yevg. Bay dispatch under the rubric "On Topical Subjects": "Grenada: Voters' Apathy"]

[Text] Havana -- According to reports from Grenada's capital St. George's, the "free elections" that began there on 3 December are meeting with total apathy from the overwhelming majority of the population.

The Caribbean news agency CANA notes that this attitude is caused by the rapidly deteriorating economic situation, the rise in unemployment (which has jumped from 14 to 38 percent in just 1 year), and growing uncertainty about the future. After destroying all the socioeconomic programs implemented in the interests of the working people by the Maurice Bishop government, the puppet authorities have offered the Grenadians nothing but greater dependence on the United States.

Washington's plans certainly include the continuing occupation of Grenada (250 U.S. servicemen and 450 soldiers from Caribbean countries that took part in the aggression are stationed there now) and the island's transformation into a bridgehead for an offensive against the liberation movement in the region. The Pentagon's interest in Grenada intensified even further after the United States encountered a whole series of difficulties in its attempts to knock together so-called Caribbean regional armed forces.

The grouping participating in the elections -- the center-right coalition founded a few months ago on Washington's instructions and given the title of New National Party (it is headed by someone called Herbert Blaize, a double-dyed politico who twice in the past held the post of head of government under British colonial rule) -- is openly advocating a continued U.S. military presence on the island. Its main rival, the United Labor Party led by Eric Gairy, wild and outrageous former dictator of Grenada, is desperately trying to outdo its competitor in demonstrations of loyalty to the Americans. The extreme right-wingers are suggesting that the United States establish a permanent military base on Grenada and that the new international airport, which, as is well known, was built mainly with Cuban assistance, be named for...Ronald Reagan.

All the indications are that H. Blaize's center-right coalition is being given the "green light." The interventionists fear that if E. Gairy's party, which compromised itself in the past by bloody terror and repressions, comes to power, it will cause a new upsurge of the real liberation process on the island.

The Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, the sole democratic party putting forward a program of social transformations in the interests of the whole Grenadian people, is having to defend its positions under extremely complex conditions. Since last June, when the party was founded, its supporters have been subjected to persecution by THE authorities. The party's only newspaper, the INDIES TIMES, was shut down after its second issue. In the last few weeks the electoral commission's chairman has been replaced, 20 of its staffers have been dismissed, and the authorities have refused to extend the voter registration deadline so as to limit the number of young Grenadians, who sympathize with the party. [sentence as published] Nevertheless, the leaders of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement have no intention of laying down their arms. "We will not become conformists, nor will we die as a political force," declared G. Louison, leader of Grenada's democratic forces.

TASS Claims 'Electoral Farce'

LD050422 Moscow TASS in English 2217 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 4 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

Official Washington is trumpeting about a fresh "victory" of the principles of "freedom, democracy and law", for whose zealous advocates the American leaders so much like to pose. Nowadays they are claiming with much pomp that these principles have been firmly asserted due to the Reagan administration's policy in the course of the so-called "general elections" in Grenada.

Indeed, there is no limit to the cynicism and hypocrisy of the Washington's "champions of democracy and law." What sort of elections, what sort of democracy and law can it be in a country occupied by foreign troops? Since the U.S. Armed Forces launched a direct intervention against Grenada a little over a year ago and trampled underfoot freedom and independence gained by the Grenadians, the island has turned actually into a United States protectorate.

The Pentagon military and mercenaries of the United States from some puppet east Caribbean states feel in Grenada at home. The American military occupation of the island is continuing despite the repeated assurance by the Washington leaders, including President Reagan himself about "speediest withdrawal" of all U.S. troops from Grenada. Moreover, they, to all appearances, do not plan to withdraw from the island. Washington resorts to all means available, above all, the force of American weapons, in an attempt to turn the Grenadian population into humble slaves, and the country -- into another Pentagon's military base in the Caribbean. To deceive the American people and the world public opinion, which demands an immediate end to the occupation of Grenada and return of genuine independence and sovereignty to it, the Washington administration is out to achieve this aim under cover of a smokescreen of verbiage about "restoration of law and democracy in Grenada" as a result of elections staged there.

The unscrupulous character, to say the least, of this political manoeuvre is seen not only from the very fact of the American occupation of Grenada. It must be said that the so-called "New National Party" with a certain Blaize at its head, for whom Washington ensured, in advance, "victory" in the "elections", was hastily cobbled together on instructions from the United States capital a few months before the farce staged in Grenada. It is also noteworthy that Morton Blackwell, former U.S. presidential special assistant, has headed the campaign in the USA for raising funds for Blaize and company.

Thus Washington did not doubt about the "victory" of its puppet Blaize and his "party". They, as the American press admits, were instructed to complete the work done by the American Marines and Rangers in Grenada. The essense of that "work" is obvious: It is designed to perpetuate the neocolonialist rule of the USA in Grenada, to turn it into a new military base of the USA in the Western Hemisphere spearheaded against the peoples of the Latin American and Caribbean states.

SOVIET MACHINERY, BUSES UNLOADED AT CORINTO

LD050357 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Soviet Union renders all-around help to the Republic of Nicaragua to rebuild the country's economy.

[Begin V. Anpilov video report] This is the port of Corinto on the Pacific coast. Soviet ships are constantly putting in here.

When representatives of the port authorities went aboard the Anna Ulyanova the formalities did not take very long. Every minute is precious; this was well understood by both the Corinto dockers and the Soviet seamen.

Alongside acts of direct aggression, the United States announced an economic blockade of Nicaragua, and each time Soviet ships pass through the Panama Canal the Voice of America radio station whips up hysteria about dreadful weapons supposedly being delivered to Nicaragua.

What do Nicaraguans themselves feel when they receive cargo delivered by Soviet ships? We asked port crane operator Pablo Romero. [Romero in Spanish fading into Russian translation] First and foremost we would like to convey revolutionary greetings to the Soviet people. Many thanks to the Soviet Union for its aid to our country. Over the past 2 weeks, 6 Soviet ships have been unloaded at the port of Corinto. They brought agricultural machinery and buses. This equipment gives us the chance to rebuild our economy and build a future for our children. [end video report]

PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES CPSU'S BRUTENTS

LD050634 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Panama City December 4 TASS -- President of the Republic of Panama Nicolas Ardito Barletta received Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents who heads a delegation of the CPSU staying here at the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Panama.

During the conversation there was an exchange of opinions on some international problems, the situation in Central America, Soviet-Panamanian relations. Conviction was expressed about the need of a peaceful political settlement in the region.

DEPUTIES ADDRESS SUPREME SOVIET SEPARATE SESSIONS

Moscow City Deputy Promyslov

PM041207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

["Abridged version" of speech delivered by Deputy V.F. Promyslov (Volgogradskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow City) at 27 November afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The present session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is proceeding under the tremendous influence of the recent CPSU Central Committee Politburo session.

The vivid policy speech made at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, specified ways to resolve the most important economic and social tasks for the next year and laid down strategic tasks for the further development of our country.

The country's draft plan and budget for 1985 are in line with the guidelines of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and fully meet the interests of Soviet people. I support the proposal to ratify the State Plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1985 with the amendments suggested by the Planning and Budget Commissions.

The results achieved in the development of Moscow's economy during the first 10 months of the current year attest that the annual targets will be successfully fulfilled in all indicators and also that socialist pledges for an above-plan increase in labor productivity and an additional reduction in output prime cost will be overfulfilled. Here, the entire increase in output is being secured on the basis of increased labor productivity, with a reduction in industrial and production personnel.

It must be stressed that since the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, the role of the capital's soviets in economic building has particularly increased. Recently, they have done a considerable amount to improve economic management, exercise their powers of control more fully, and improve the effectiveness of the work of standing commissions and territorial and production groups of deputies.

Over 3,500 deputies of Moscow city and rayon soviets had already fulfilled their annual targets by 7 November this year. Patriotic initiatives and enterprise, which are being broadly disseminated among Moscow workers, are being developed with their direct participation. Important new targets for further boosting the city's economy are outlined in the draft plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Moscow city for 1985.

Muscovites perceive the task advanced by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko -- for every collective to work 2 days a year using saved supplies, raw materials, and fuel -- as an important party task. Taking account of this, the city's enterprises are mounting competition on an increasingly broad scale to create an above-plan savings fund.

It is planned to implement an extensive program of capital construction. The volume of capital investments next year will exceed R4.1 billion. Considering that the housing problem is still acute in the city, the draft plan aims to maintain the level of housing construction attained. Over 330 trade, public catering, and consumer services enterprises and also a number of other facilities connected with the further improvement of services for the population will be built and opened.

We know full well that alongside the results we have achieved there are also substantial shortcomings and unutilized reserves. We see it as one of our most important tasks to eliminate them and improve the standard of all our work in economic and cultural building.

Thus, the population's transport services require considerable improvement. Passenger transport operations are very strained today. On the one hand, the city's road transport network is still not being developed at a high enough pace and new subway lines are not being built rapidly enough. Another reason is that Moscow, like other major cities, indeed, is not being supplied with modern, large-capacity buses and trolley buses, although this type of surface transport accounts for around 50 percent of passenger transport operations in the capital.

The speaker went on to request Comrade Polyakov, minister of the automotive industry, to take the necessary measures to accelerate assimilation of the production of modern new rolling stock, and he also requested the USSR Gosplan, the Railways Ministry, and the Ministry of Transport Construction to be attentive to the city's need for the construction of new subway lines and to ensure the subway's development in accordance with the capital's general plan. Deputy Promyslov paid much attention to the problems of Moscow's water supply.

Comrade deputies! Moscow's working people and all Soviet people perceive the great program of creative work outlined in the country's State Plan and Budget for 1985 as their own vital concern.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko personally, that Moscow's working people -- under the guidance of the Moscow city party organization -- will continue to march in the vanguard of the Soviet people's struggle to fulfill the plans outlined by our very own Leninist party. (applause)

Gas Industry Minister Dinkov

PM041519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 3

["Abridged version" of speech by V.A. Dinkov, (USSR minister of the gas industry), Kaakhkinskiy Electoral Okrug, Turkmen SSR, at the 27 November evening session of the Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The present session of the country's supreme organ of state power is being held at a time when the attention of Soviet people is focused on the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 15 November 1984 CPSU Central Committee Politburo session. It provided a detailed description and political assessment of the plan for the coming year and pointed out the main ways of accelerating the intensification of the economy and increasing the quality standards of all work.

The gas industry, thanks to the enormous help of our party Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and the selfless labor of workers, engineers, and scientists in the sector, and relying on the country's industrial might, is developing at a high pace. This year gas extraction in the USSR will reach 587 billion cubic meters and a record growth of over 51 billion cubic meters will be ensured.

The USSR's unified gas supply program, which ensures gas deliveries to consumers in all union republics, is developing successfully. Natural gas has become a powerful lever for accelerating technical progress and increasing social labor productivity. Its share in the all-union fuel and energy balance exceeds 32 percent.

Gas mains and liquefied gas are now used by over 210 million Soviet people in their daily lives. All this places a great responsibility on us and demands even more intensive work.

Comrade deputies! The draft State Plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1985 is geared to further developing the gas industry as a most important component of the fuel and energy complex. Its typical feature is to maintain the high growth in gas extraction that has been achieved, while simultaneously sharply increasing extraction of oil and gas condensate.

The main area for growth in gas extraction is still West Siberia, where the largest center for the gas industry in our country continues to take shape. It is basically planned in 1985 to commission the rated capacity of the unique Urengoy field. By using block industrial equipment and increasing the unit capacity of installations, metal-intensiveness has been cut by 40 percent in the field and labor costs and construction schedules have been almost halved. Work is under way to open up deeper deposits and organize extraction and refining of gas condensate.

A program has been jointly worked out with the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems for the introduction of automated control systems using microprocessor equipment ensuring the servicing of gas extraction installations without the constant presence of personnel. Its introduction will increase the productivity and economic efficiency of gas extraction.

The gas industry is entering a qualitatively new stage of its development characterized by increasingly thorough refining of gas and condensate with the fullest extraction of sulfur, liquefied gases, ethane, and other products via the creation of powerful gas-chemical complexes on the basis of the Tyumen Oblast and Caspian Depression fields.

There is much to be done in opening the oil and gas resources of the continental shelf. A great deal of geophysical research and drilling will be carried out in the Barents Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk using modern technical means.

The speaker went on to dwell on the problems of the technical reequipping of the sector. Natural gas is an expensive gift of nature and a nonrenewable national asset for us. Supplying it from the remote regions where it is extracted to the areas of consumption entails enormous material and labor expenditure. That is why the search for reserves for its rational and economical use if a paramount national economic task.

An important condition for the thrifty expenditure of gas is the strict observance of economic discipline by all consumers. Even an insignificant increase in demand for gas above the established limits leads to serious gas supply difficulties, especially on cold winter days when gas consumption for heating increases 100-150 percent. We hope that under the leadership of local party and soviet organs, work on saving gas in every possible way will be raised to a higher level.

We continue to focus our attention on concern for workers in the gas industry. In order to create normal living and working conditions for them, cities and settlements are being built with all the necessary social and leisure projects.

Comrade deputies! The draft State Plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1985 submitted here for approval convincingly show in a specific way that the supreme goal of the Leninist party has been and continues to be to fulfill the program demand: everything for the sake of man, everything for the good of man. On behalf of gas industry workers and my voters, I express complete support for these fundamental documents. [applause]

Construction Minister Solovyev

PM041701 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Speech by Deputy Yu.F. Solovyev (member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of industrial construction), Leningrad Petrogradskiy Electoral Okrug, at the 27 November 1984 afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The October Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo sessions which examined the State Plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1985 were enormously significant events for the party and our whole country. The multimillion army of Soviet construction workers fervently approves and supports the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speeches at the plenum and the Politburo session, which are imbued with truly Leninist businesslike efficiency, party principledness and exactingness, and a creative approach to the elaboration of the most important problems of our time. The present USSR Supreme Soviet session is examining documents of exceptional importance -- the draft State Plan for economic and social development and the country's draft Budget for next year. These documents again provide a convincing and constant expression of the party's and the state's concern for the further strengthening of our motherland's economic and defense might and for steadily raising the material and cultural standards of Soviet people's life.

Capital construction in our country, being a major sector in material production, plays an important role in implementing the party's economic and social plans. Major complexes have been commissioned in the extraction and processing of coal, gas, and iron ore, in primary petroleum refining, and in the production of mineral fertilizers and chemical products. The opening of the entire length of the Baykal-Amur Mainline to operational train traffic ahead of schedule was an outstanding event. Construction workers in the USSR annually hand over more than 100 million square meters of housing and commission large numbers of hospitals, general education schools, and children's preschool institutions.

The USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, which is carrying out work in 50 of the country's oblasts, has launched intensive work to complete the year's program, aiming at commissioning the greatest possible number of capacities and projects. Capacities for the production of over 30 of the most important product types will be fully commissioned this year. Nevertheless, the construction workers cannot say today that everything has been completed. There are quite a few shortcomings and unresolved problems in capital construction, as was noted at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session. Not all planned capacities and projects are commissioned on schedule, and the duration of construction work at some enterprises and projects is above the norm.

The fundamental improvement of the state of affairs in capital construction is an imperative requirement of today. This task can be resolved only on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, further industrialization, comprehensive engineering preparation of construction work, and improvement of the forms of organization and management. A comprehensive program for raising the organizational and technical standards of construction work in 1985 and through the 12th 5-Year Plan has been elaborated by the ministry, with participation by scientific research, planning, and design institutes, with a view to bringing reserves into operation. The program's goal is to ensure the prompt commissioning of all capacities and projects envisaged by the State Plan, while adhering to the normative technical and economic indicators of prime costs, labor-intensiveness, materials consumption, and work quality.

It is planned to secure the entire increase in the volume of construction and installation work without increasing the number of workers and through higher labor productivity alone.

The increasingly complex tasks in capital contruction require enhanced responsibility and strict execution of obligations by all participants in construction work -- clients, contractors, and subcontractors. Unfortunately, some ministries and client departments do not help us make our work efficient. The plans often include projects which are not prepared for construction and the clients show inadequate attention in providing equipment for their projects. Even at this time, at year's end, our plan still includes projects whose sites have not been made available for construction work, for which finance has not been provided, and which lack planning estimates. These difficulties have to be overcome while construction work is already in progress, and by no means all of them are resolved within the plan period. For us, 1985, the concluding year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, will be strenuous and far from easy; the construction workers have been assigned new complex tasks. In response to the daily attention and concern by the party, and the government, we will apply all efforts to cope as successfully as possible with the 1985 targets and fittingly welcome the 27th CPSU Congress. (applause)

Turkmen First Secretary Gapurov

PM041601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Speech by Deputy M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Committee, Turkmen SSR Ashkhabad Electoral Okrug, at the 28 November 1984 morning session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Comrades deputies! Soviet Turkmenistan's working people are welcoming with new successes in economic and cultural building their jubilees -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Turkmen SSR and the Turkmen Communist Party, and the centenary of Turkmenistan's voluntary incorporation into Russia, which will be celebrated 22 and 23 December this year. The republic's economy -- a component of the country's unified national economic complex -- is developing in accordance with the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent party Central Committee plenums.

The republic's industry fulfilled ahead of schedule the 10-month targets for output, output sales, and labor productivity growth. The total volume of industrial output compared with the same period last year has increased 1.7 percent. Output worth R103.3 million has been produced in excess of plans. Qualitative advances are also being made in the republic's agriculture. The basic attention of rural working people is now concentrated on implementing the Food Program targets. The annual plans for the sale of grain, including rice, and of silkworm cocoons, grapes, vegetables, truck garden crops, wool, and karakul fur have been fulfilled. Turkmenistan's cotton growers have already delivered to the state 1,178,500 metric tons of raw cotton, which is more than 95 percent of the plan figure. The cotton plan and socialist pledges will be fulfilled in the very near future.

While appreciating the achievements, we are also aware that we still have many shortcomings. The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's party, soviet, and economic organs are taking effective measures to eliminate shortcomings, consolidate the positive trends that have emerged in the economy, and ensure a steady and fast labor pace in all sectors of production.

Comrade deputies! The targets set for Turkmenistan's economic and social development in 1985 correspond with the 5-year plan targets in many important indicators and will be a new and major step in further raising the material and cultural standards of the population's life. The tasks set by the party and the concluding stage of the 5-year plan are complex and responsible, but we will apply all our strength to fulfilling them successfully. At the same time, there are a number of issues which we need help to resolve.

In the process of coordinating the plan, the USSR Gosplan and the relevant all-union ministries failed to take into account accords reached previously or to approve the construction of the Iolotani Knitted Fabric Factory, the Mukry Cotton Processing Plant, the Mary plant for the manufacture of equipment for the cotton ginning industry, the Chardzhou Pastry Factory, and the reconstruction of the Mary Tannery and the Askhkabad Petroleum Machine-Building Plant.

The draft plan for 1985 set petroleum deliveries to the Krasnovodsk Oil Refinery at 900,000 metric tons below the 5-year plan target. This means that the republic's output will be R65 million short, which is very substantial in view of our production levels, and it is practically impossible to expect other industrial sectors to make good this cutback. The republic's soil is rich in major reserves of natural gas. In terms of gas reserves, our republic is second only to the RSFSR. Discovered and confirmed gas reserves stand at several trillion cubic meters. Next year we will extract more than 80 billion cubic meters of gas. But it is not being processed in the republic. We ask that part of this gas be used as raw material for the further development of the republic's chemical industry, with local separation of the most valuable hydrocarbon fractions, and that the state of affairs at the oil refinery now under construction at Chardzhou be reviewed once again. We ask that the USSR Gosplan and the relevant ministries be instructed to conduct a supplementary review of these matters and find a positive solution for them.

It is well known that our republic has no forests. Nevertheless, we fail to receive about 20-25 percent of planned timber each year. We earnestly ask Comrade N.V. Martynov, leader of the USSR Gossnab, to help the republic acquire the timber it needs.

Comrade deputies! The draft plan and budget for 1985, submitted for examination by the present session, correspond with the directives of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, reflect everything new and positive that has become part of our life over the last few years, and ensure the further socioeconomic development of the country as a whole and of each one of our fraternal republics. I support the motion to approve and confirm the State Plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1985, subject to any amendments made by the standing commissions of the chambers.

Allow me to assure the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government, that Soviet Turkmenistan's working people will do everything possible to successfully fulfill the plans for the final year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole and welcome the 27th CPSU Congress with new labor achievements. (applause)

CORRECTION TO GARBUZOV SUPREME SOVIET REPORT

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Garbuzov Supreme Soviet Session Report" published in the 28 Nov Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page P 25, fifth paragraph, line three:

...to be allocated R159.3 billion to strengthen ...(correcting typo "R59.3" to read "R159.3")

MARSHAL KUTAKHOV DIES; LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY

PM051131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 84 First Edition p 3

[Text] Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, USSR Honored Military Pilot, Chief Marshal of Aviation Pavel Stepanovich Kutakhov, eminent Soviet military leader, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, commander in chief of the Air Force, USSR deputy defense minister, and Lenin Prize winner, died 3 December 1984 in his 71st year after a serious illness.

The USSR Armed Forces have suffered a heavy loss. An active participant in the Great Patriotic War who devoted all his conscious life to selfless service in the Communist Party's cause, to the socialist motherland, and to the strengthening of its defense capability has left us.

P.S. Kutakhov was born into a peasant family in the village of Malorkirsanovka, Matveyevo-Kurganskiy Rayon, Rostov Oblast, 16 August 1914. He began his labor activity as a fitter in an aircraft plant. He combined work with studies in a worker's faculty at an industrial institute. In 1935 he was sent on a Komsomol warrant to a military pilots' school. After graduating from it, he was appointed flight commander of an Air Force fighter regiment. From the beginning of the Great Patriotic War to its victorious conclusion, P.S. Kutakhov was in the army in the field. On the Leningrad and Karelia fronts he commanded a squadron and an Air Force regiment. In airborne combat he shot down 14 aircraft personally and 28 as a member of a group. He was admitted to CPSU membership in 1942. After the war P.S. Kutakhov commanded air formations and a larger formation. He graduated from the Military Academy of the General Staff. In 1967 he became first deputy commander in chief and in 1969 commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy minister of defense. Possessing great experience, high theoretical training, and organizational abilities, P.S. Kutakhov made a significant contribution to developing the Air Force, enhancing its combat readiness, equipping it with modern aviation hardware, and improving tactics and operational skill. Great credit belongs to P.S. Kutakhov for the development of Soviet cosmonautics.

P.S. Kutakhov actively participated in the country's sociopolitical life, was a delegate to a number of party congresses, and was elected repeatedly to the CPSU Central Committee and as a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy. He was distinguished by a sense of high party-minded responsibility for the tasks entrusted to him, modesty, and sensitivity and attention toward people. His services were evaluated highly by the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The title of Hero of the Soviet Union was twice conferred on him, and he was awarded four Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, five Orders of the Red Banner, the Orders of Kutuzov First Class, Aleksandr Nevskiy, and the Patriotic War First Class, two Orders of the Red Star, the Order "For Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces" Third Class, and medals, as well as many foreign orders and medals.

The bright memory of Pavel Stepanovich Kutakhov, loyal son of the Communist Party and ardent patriot of the Soviet homeland, will be preserved forever in our hearts.

K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgik, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryshkov, L.V. Smirnov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, S.L. Sokolov, A.A. Yepishev, N.I. Savinkin, I.F. Dmitriyev, B.P. Bugayev, I.S. Silayev, V.F. Tolubko, V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov, S.G. Gorshkov, V.L. Govorov, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, A.T. Altunin, I.N. Shkadov, A.I. Sorokin, A.N. Yefimov, L.L. Batekhin, G.P. Skorikov, S.I. Rudenko.

RSFSR COMMISSIONS MEET, APPROVE 1985 PLAN, BUDGET

LD031501 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Preliminary examination of the 1985 state plan and budget for social and economic development of the Russian Federation, and of the fulfillment of plans in 1984, and of the report on fulfillment of the budget for 1983, has been completed at the sessions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions, which took place today in Moscow. Reports by the heads of the preparatory commissions on the results of work done were discussed. The plan which will be presented for examination at the forthcoming session of the republic's supreme organ of state power, speakers noted, is aimed at further intensifying the economy, and consolidating and multiplying the successes attained in recent years.

The deputies devoted much attention to the part of the plan which concerns a social program envisaging the raising of the people's standard of living, and satisfying the working people's cultural and everyday requirements. Suffice it to say that the planned construction and commissioning of housing will enable the living conditions of almost 6 million people to be improved by the end of next year. Considerable funds are allocated to implementing measures linked with the reform of general and vocational schools. Production of consumer goods will develop at an increased rate.

The standing commissions approved the decisions on the republic's plan and budget for 1985 and the commissions' supplementary report. The commissions also discussed other aspects of their activities.

CHERNENKO AT RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION OPENING

LD050831 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] A half hour ago the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session began its work in the Great Kremlin Palace. With a tumultuous and prolonged standing ovation, the deputies greeted Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Chebrikov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov.

The agenda was approved. The deputies will examine the following questions: the 1985 state plan for the RSFSR's economic and social development and the fulfillment of the 1984 plan for the current year, the republic's 1985 state budget and the fulfillment of the 1983 budget, and the ratification of the RSFSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium's decrees.

Deputy Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's State Planning Committee, is currently making a speech on the first item of the agenda.

RSFSR'S Maslennikov Speaks

LD050819 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, December 5 TASS -- Concern for the working man, for improving the well-being of all Soviet people is what determines the thrust of the Russian Federation's state plan for development in 1985, Nikolay Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation and chairman of the State Planning Committee of this largest Soviet constituent republic (population - 142.5 million), said in his speech at the session of the Supreme Soviet of Russia, which opened in the Kremlin today.

The attending deputies are reviewing the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the Russian Federation's economic and social development in 1984 and discussing the draft plan for 1985.

Speaking about the results of the outgoing year, Deputy Maslennikov said that the national income of the Russian Federation will grow by 3.2 percent as against 1982. Industrial production will increase by 3.8 percent as compared with the planned growth of 3.5 percent. The output of gas, electric power, steel, ferrous rolled stock and mineral fertilizer will be bigger than last year. There is a persistent effort in the republic to carry out the national Food Program.

As material production grows and is made ever more efficient, a steady growth is secured also in the people's living standards, Deputy Maslennikov said. Real per capita incomes this year will grow by three percent. The average monthly wages and salaries of factory and office workers will go up 3.2 percent and the remuneration of collective farmers two percent.

Speaking about the 1985 plan, Nikolay Maslennikov said that it aims to consolidate and develop the positive trends in economic development, which have emerged of late. The Russian Federation's national income is to grow by four percent, which corresponds to the average annual growth rate envisaged in the five-year plan. All its increment is to come from increased worker productivity and will mostly go to further raise the people's living standards. Industrial output is to grown by 3.8 percent.

Like in past years, housing construction will proceed on a large scale. Housing with a total floorspace of over 62 million square meters is to be built.

The report on state budget estimates for 1985 was made at the session by Andrey Bobrovnikov, finance minister of the Russian Federation.

VOROTNIKOV, DEMICHEV AT RSFSR COMPOSERS CONGRESS

LD041145 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Composers of the Russian Federation gathered in Moscow today for their congress. It opened in the Grand Hall of the RSFSR House of Soviets. The delegates will sum up their activities over the last 5 years and map out ways of further raising the republic's musical culture. Taking part in the congress are Comrades Vorotnikov and Demichev, and representatives of party, administrative and trade union organizations, creative unions, and labor collectives.

A presidium of honor, consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade Chernenko, was enthusiastically elected. After the election of the congress's working organs and approval of the agenda, the report of the board of the RSFSR Union of Composers was read by its chairman, Rodion Konstantinovich Shchedrin.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKHSTAN SUPREME SOVIET

LD050037 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] The diverse economy of Kazakhstan is developing dynamically as a whole. The volume of industrial production, according to preliminary data, will rise by 4 percent this year, as against the 3.6 percent planned. In most sectors, the sale to the state of many types of field-crop and livestock produce has grown: the number of cattle and poultry has risen.

These facts were cited at the session of the republic's Supreme Soviet taking place today. The deputies discussed the state plan for the economic and social development of the Kazakh SSR and the budget for 1985, as well as the progress in fulfilling this year's plan.

The deputies paid great attention to the issues of raising Kazakhstan's contribution to the implementation of the Food Program, and of perfecting the work of the republic's agro-industrial complex. They mapped out a substantial broadening of the zones of stable harvests, and an increase in the volume of land reclamation work. The deputies pointed to the need to put projects awaiting startup into operation in good time, and to perfect the management of the economy. A set of measures was envisaged, directed at the greatest possible quest for reserves of production and strengthening an economic regime of work.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the session.

PONOMAREV ADDRESSES MARXIST JOURNAL MEETING

LD041643 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Prague December 4 TASS -- "World socialism is steadily consolidating its positions. The great principles and values translated by it into life are becoming the property of the whole humankind, are opening for it a perspective into the future," said Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He was addressing the meeting of more that 90 communist, working-class and revolutionary-democratic parties, which opened here today to discuss the work of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW journal.

Characterizing the present-day international situation, Boris Ponomarev said, among other things: "The deployment of new American missiles in a number of West European countries and other actions of the USA and NATO have considerable increased the danger of war. At the same time, the forces opposing that threat have broadened, strengthened and intensified their activities. The USSR, the socialist community have perseveringly worked and continue working towards a turn for the better in the international situation. The confrontation and power politics pursued by the White House have become a source of serious concern among the various public and political circles. The anti-war protests of the masses have tremendously increased."

The speaker pointed out the decisive role played by the socialist community in preventing nuclear war: "By fettering the forces of imperialism, it also creates favourable conditions for the success of the national-liberation struggle of the peoples. In putting into life the new in principle forms of organizing the society, it embodies a new type of international relations based on the principle of socialist internationalism and contributes to a restructuring along the lines of justice the whole system of international relations."

"Under the present-day conditions," Boris Ponomarev said, "a particularly important role is played by close cooperation and further consolidation of the socialist countries, their coordinated actions in the international arena, their joint rebuff to the subversive activities of imperialism, which is doing its utmost to sow discord and split our great community."

"The course of events has again borne out the correctness of the international policy of the socialist community. The socialist states have demonstrated that speaking with them "from the positions of strength" is a hopeless thing.

At the same time, they have repeatedly stressed that not a single chance should be lost for a return onto the path of talks," the speaker stressed.

"Now the USSR has addressed the U.S. Administration with a proposal that talks be started on the whole package of issues concerning nuclear and outer space weapons. The point at issue," Boris Ponomarev noted," are absolutely new talks that would cover both the question of a non-militarization of outer space and the questions of nuclear weapons (strategic and medium-range ones), and that all of them should be examined and resolved in their interconnection.

The USSR is ready to search for and outline the most radical decisions, that would make it possible to advance towards a total ban and in the long run to the scrapping of nuclear weapons." Boris Ponomarev named the causes which made Washington agree to the talks. He said: "Immediate future will show whether the USA takes this time, unlike the past, realistic, constructive positions on the fresh Soviet initiative."

Boris Ponomarev described as a "highly essential" fact that "neither the U.S. Administration, nor NATO as a whole reduce the rate of material preparations for war, continue orientating themselves to military might as the main tool of their foreign policy. Therefore under the present-day conditions it is important, far from lessening, to even step up actions against the arms race and the danger of war."

Boris Ponomarev pointed to the great significance of the forthcoming celebrations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over German nazism and Japanese militarism. The main lesson of this victory is that it is "necessary to struggle against war, before it breaks out," the representative of the CPSU pointed out.

DOLGIKH PRESENTS AWARD TO NOVOLIPETSK COMBINE

PM041458 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For Labor Services. Presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to Novolipetsk's Yu. V. Andropov Metallurgical Combine"]

[Text] Lipetsk, 30 Nov -- Novolipetsk's Yu. V. Andropov Metallurgical Combine exemplifies our motherland's industrial might and the heroism of the working class. The enterprise's collective marches in the vanguard of socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of plan targets. The metallurgical workers' successes are based on a firm fusion of loyalty to the glorious Stakhanovite traditions and the active introduction of the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress into production.

The Order of the October Revolution has been awarded to the enterprise for its great services to the development of ferrous metallurgy and for successfully fulfilling its production targets and socialist pledges. A festive meeting of representatives of the working people, party, soviet, and public organizations, and war and labor veterans was held in Lipetsk today to mark the presentation of the award.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was enthusiastically elected. Warmly welcomed by those assembled, V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the meeting.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, he ardently congratulated the combine's working people on the motherland's lofty award and wished the enterprise's collective new labor successes, good health, and happiness.

It is with special emotion and profound satisfaction, the speaker said, that I convey to the participants in the meeting and to all the workers, engineering and technical personnel, and employees of the combine, cordial congratulations and best wishes from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Paying enormous attention to the development of the economy and its base sectors, Konstantin Ustinovich shows constant interest in the life and labor of metallurgical workers. During his meeting with workers at Moscow's "Serp i Molot" Metallurgical Plant, he noted that the metallurgy workers constitute a major detachment of the working class and are in the front line of the struggle to accelerate the socialist economy's development.

The 50-year history of the Novolipetsk Combine graphically reflects the vast transformations implemented by our party and people in the country's economic and social life. The construction of this enterprise was an important stage in the country's industrialization and in the implementation of V.I. Lenin's instructions concerning the comprehensive study [PRAVDA Second Edition reads: ...industrialization and in the development of metallurgical production on the basis of the comprehensive study...] and utilization of the extremely rich iron ore reserves in the Kursk magnetic anomaly.

The Novolipetsk Combine is one of the largest enterprises in the sector, V.I. Dolgikh went on. The enterprise now produces as much cast iron, steel, and rolled metal as the entire country produced in 1934. At the combine for the first time in world practice, the continuous casting of all smelted steel has been implemented, the greatest intensification of the blast furnace process has been ensured, the world's most powerful modern complex for cold-rolled sheet metal production is in operation, and virtually total processing of metallurgical slag has been organized.

A characteristic feature of the combine is the large volume of progressive types of metal product. The combine accounts for 25 percent of the country's output of cold-rolled sheet steel and 40 percent of its transformer sheet output. A vivid example of the improvement of production efficiency by means of retooling is the reconstruction of the first oxygen conversion shop, carried out in cooperation with machine builders, which has ensured the doubling of steel output and a considerable reduction in service personnel. [Second Edition omits "and a considerable reduction in service personnel"] Furthermore, the unit capital expenditure was four times lower than in new construction.

It is also important to note the persistent and purposeful work done by the enterprise's collective to resolve social questions. Much is being done to improve the metallurgical workers' working and living conditions, to build housing and cultural and consumer service projects, and implement environmental protection measures.

The Novolipetsk Combine's remarkable successes are primarily the result of the selfless and creative labor of workers, engineering and technical personnel, employees, and construction and installation workers, and of purposeful organizational and political work by party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations. The cadres constitute the combine's greatest asset, V.I. Dolgikh stressed. Thousands of highly skilled specialists and experienced captains of production are working here.

Our party and the Soviet people are multiplying efforts for the practical implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks set by it in the sphere of economic and social progress. The CPSU Central Committee plenum resolutions and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches set out a broad program of action to further strengthen the country's economic and defense might, raise Soviet people's prosperity, improve socialist democracy and ideological education work, and preserve and strengthen peace.

The party is approaching creatively the solution of the urgent tasks and is striving to create everywhere a businesslike mood, encourage the initiative of the masses, and enhance discipline and responsibility in all links of the national economy. The plan for the country's economic and social development in 1985, which was examined by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, was approved by the recent USSR Supreme Soviet session. Now it has acquired the force of law. The task is to clearly define and implement practical measures for its successful implementation by each enterprise, construction site, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz from the very first days of the new year.

The coming year is the concluding year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the year of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Our party and people are marching toward the scheduled 27th CPSU Congress. These major political events will undoubtedly help to further strengthen the unity of party and people and the friendship of the country's nations and ethnic groups and to boost the political and labor activeness of the masses. It is the patriotic duty of each labor collective to work creatively, with total dedication, and to lay a reliable foundation for a confident start to the new 5-year plan.

The speaker dwelt on certain questions of ferrous metallurgy's development. In today's conditions, when large volumes of smelted metal are being produced, the main stress is on raising the quality of metal products, making them more economical, improving the range, and making effective use of metal in machine building, the construction industry, and other sectors. In the current year this will produce a saving of about 3 million metric tons of metal in the national economy.

Much work is being done in the sector to introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress. Nevertheless, much more remains to be done in order to scale qualitatively new heights and substantially enhance labor productivity and production efficiency.

Speaking of the need to make rational use of and save raw materials, fuel, energy, and other material resources, V.I. Dolgikh noted that a widespread movement for thrift must be organized in all production links. I believe, the speaker said, that the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Combine's collective will develop the movement to ensure that in 1985 it operates for at least 2 days on saved raw and other materials and electricity.

One of the topical issues to which the party attaches special importance is the implementation of practical measures to improve the economic machinery. For this purpose an economic experiment aimed at expanding the autonomy and enhancing the responsibility of enterprises for the result of economic activity is being carried out in a number of sectors. In 1985 the framework of the experiment will be significantly expanded, and a large group of ministries and enterprises, including your combine, will start operating under the experiment's conditions.

In the course of the experiment effective levers and methods making it possible to mobilize internal reserves for accelerating the scientific and technical progress, making thrifty use of resources, and enhancing product quality and production efficiency must be elaborated.

The way you cope with this task will largely determine the future spread of new economic management methods within the sector.

The intensive onward development of the national economy and the improvement of the productivity and quality of labor are the basis for further growth of the people's prosperity. Our social program encompasses the improvement of all aspects of Soviet people's life -- consumption and housing, culture and leisure, and working and living conditions.

Dwelling on questions of the international situation, the speaker emphasized the growing significance of the persistent and active struggle waged by the Communist Party and the Soviet state to safeguard peace, prevent a nuclear war, and curb the arms race. Our approach toward the solution of world problems, no matter how complex or acute they may be, is that the only sensible path in the nuclear age is peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and the solution of disputed questions around the negotiating table on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security of the state.

V.I. Dolgikh then read the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree and attached the order to the combine's banner, to tumultuous applause from those assembled.

He also presented the Order of Lenin and "Hammer and Sickle" gold medals to Heroes of Socialist Labor steel caster V.V. Voronin; blast furnace operator V.P. Kosyakov; and combine director I.V. Frantsenyuk. The Order of Labor Glory First Class was presented to rolling press operator F.A. Prokopenko.

The meeting was addressed by Hero of Socialist Labor I.V. Frantsenyuk, director of Novolipetsk's Yu.V. Andropov Metallurgical Combine; Hero of Socialist Labor V.V. Voronin, senior steel caster at the No 1 Conversion Shop; A.S. Andreyev, secretary of the by-product coke production party organization; [Second Edition does not list Andreyev as a speaker] N.N. Sokolskikh, oxygen production instrument control operator; O.G. Nalivayko, teacher at the combine's sponsored No 38 School; Hero of Socialist Labor M.I. Inozemtsev, team leader at the "Lipetskstroy" Trust; and Yu.A. Manayenkov [Second Edition reads: ... instrument control operator; I.P. Kazanets, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy; and Yu.A. Manayenkov...] first secretary of the Lipetsk CPSU Obkom. They expressed heartfelt thanks to the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the lofty assessment of the metallurgical workers' labor.

The participants in the festive meeting adopted with great enthusiasm a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko. They conveyed the assurance that they will devote all their strength, knowledge, and skill to the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges and will welcome with new labor accomplishments the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement, and the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

ULYANOVSK OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ANTICORRUPTION

PM050944 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 84 First Edition p 2

[Interview with G.V. Kolbin, first secretary of the Ulyanovsk CPSU Obkom, by special correspondents V. Shalgunov and Ye. Shatskaya in Ulyanovsk: "With Kindness and Exactingness. Commenting on Letters to PRAVDA from Ulyanovsk Oblast"; date of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] Ulyanovsk -- This year PRAVDA has been receiving more letters from Ulyanovsk Oblast than previously.

he increase is largely accounted for by complaints about housing issues, shortcomings in onsumer services for the population, disrespectful attitudes toward people on the part f individual leaders, and all kinds of red tape.

ur first question to G.V. Kolbin, first secretary of the Ulyanovsk CPSU Obkom, was:

uestion: How is the increase in complaints of this nature to be explained?

nswer: First of all I would like to note that this year the party obkom's mailbag has ore than doubled. More letters have been received -- suggestions, advice, and recommendations. We consider this kind of mail particularly valuable. As before, however, here are many complaints. There are various reasons for this. The main one, in my iew, is that people at local level have started showing a more solicitous and exacting ttitude toward letters and investigating in greater depth the causes of any complaints. or example, a report about a leaking roof is now usually investigated by the relevant ubdivisions not just as an isolated occurrence, but as an opportunity to analyze the tate of all work to maintain the housing stock in the settlement, city, or rayon and to old more strictly to account the people responsible for the sector in question.

uestion: Nonetheless, Gennadiy Vasilyevich, as you have already said, the mailbag is rowing larger. It appears that there are more letters from places where an understanding attitude is shown toward complaints and where the causes of their occurrence are tudied. Does it consequently follow that there will be fewer letters, or maybe even o letters at all, from places where indifference is shown toward people's reports and here there is red tape in their investigation?

nswer: There will always be letters because almost every one of them demonstrates the oviet citizen's active stance in life -- his desire to participate in society's life nd affairs. But whereas in the first instance the number of positive communications ill increase and, I would note, there will be fewer complaints to central organs, in the econd case there will be an increase in the number of negative letters and repeated eports.

eople sometimes think: If there are more complaints, it means that the situation is nsatisfactory. I believe that this approach is incorrect. The flow of letters and tatements may increase for several reasons -- because the population is poorly informed nd because of more frequent instances of breaches of social justice; or as a result of n active struggle against injustice, when people acquire the conviction that measures ill be taken at the first asking. An analysis of the mail received by the Ulyanovsk arty Obkom shows that in our case the latter is the predominant factor -- the intensification of the struggle against negative phenomena and all kinds of injustice. People ee this and, through their active participation by means of letters and complaints, elp us wage this struggle more assertively and more purposefully.

uestion: Gennadiy Vasilyevich, it is common knowledge that nothing undermines people's aith in justice as much as abuses of their position by officials. As you know, there re quite a few instances of this. In this connection, we would like to bring up the etter sent to PRAVDA by Melekesskiy Rayon's "Pobeda" Sovkhoz and forwarded by us to the arty obkom so it could investigate and take measures. The letter dealt with Party ureau Secretary Zakharov. The man held that position and yet abused hard liquor and as rude to workers, arrogant, and conceited.

nswer: The investigaton showed that the authors were largely right. However, at first here was not total unanimity at the sovkhoz party meeting to which we submitted the etter for discussion.

Some people thought that there was nothing reprehensible in Zakharov's behavior. Just try dealing with those who violate discipline without shouting, they said. Nevertheless, after a prolonged discussion, common sense prevailed. The meeting unanimously relieved Zakharov of his duties as secretary of the sovkhoz party bureau. On the face of it, everything is in order, but I feel a nagging unease. Some Communists on that farm lack principles. The raykom has food for thought.

Not so long ago the obkom relieved A. Kistanov of his duties as first secretary of the Inzenskiy Party Raykom. He had acquired a negative reputation even when he was chairman of the Vavilov Kolkhoz. He breached financial discipline and was rude to people. Instead of being held strictly to account for all this, Kistanov was promoted to work in the obkom apparatus and later recommended for the post of party raykom first secretary. He behaved in the same way in his new post. Here are just a few examples. In February 1984 the rayon newspaper VPERED criticized N. Varanov, deputy chairman of the rayon potrebsoyuz, for his rudeness and bureaucratic attitude in dealing with a complaint by V. Kuzmin, war and labor veteran from the city of Inza. Kistanov immediately summoned the newspaper's deputy editor to the raykom and demanded that, in the future, all critical articles concerning leaders be coordinated with him personally. Would you believe it! In the last 2 years strict party proceedings have been taken against 20 senior rayon officials for abusing their official position and 9 have been expelled from the CPSU. In the raykom itself, five out of nine instructors have been replaced.

And yet the raykom secretary tolerated the prevailing situation. He lacked the spirit to combat the graft and embezzlement in which many people were wallowing. Now Kistanov has been expelled from the obkom cadre reserve and holds an ordinary job in his specialized field.

Question: And how about the patrons? We realize that there must have been some, especially in Kistanov's case.

Answer: Those who, to put it crudely, carried Kistanov are, for various reasons, no longer working at the obkom. I don't want to name them. They were given an opportunity to draw the necessary conclusions from the criticism. Conferences of the party obkom apparatus and members and sessions of the bureau and secretariat have repeatedly held an exacting discussion on enhancing personal responsibility for the work entrusted to people and for personal actions. Everyone is equal before the law, and discipline is the same for everyone. There can be no selective responsibility, depending on the position held. A leader who allows breaches of the law or morality loses the right to lead people. This is the obkom's stance, and people support it.

Question: Analyzing the nature of mail received by PRAVDA from Ulyanovsk Oblast and especially the recent mail, we also noticed that the oblast's residents approve the obkom's work to improve the style and methods of the work of the party, soviet, and economic apparatus to strengthen discipline and impose order in trade and consumer services. They like the fact that party workers are in constant contact with them, respond to urgent questions, and conduct confidential conversations with people. We would like to ask in this connection: What is being done to further develop and improve practical work with letters?

Answer: I believe that little has been done so far. We are striving to comprehensively support and disseminate everything good in this work. Recently we held an oblast scientific and practical conference on the subject "work with working people's letters is a manifestation of the social justice ensured by Great October." The conference generalized experience and offered an opportunity to trace trends in current practice in investigating letters and to evaluate them from the viewpoint of the observance of social justice.

It helped us better perceive the essence of the socioeconomic phenomena which shape both positive and negative opinions, and elaborated recommendations for improving work with letters. The main recommendation is to investigate each complaint with kindness and strict exactingness according to the principles of justice, and to do everything possible to ensure that people live well and that proper conditions are created for their labor and everyday life.

SUPREME COURT OFFICIAL ON AGRICULTURAL CRIMES

LD040554 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 3 Dec 84

["Man and Law" program]

[Text] Dear comrades, in our broadcasts we have told many times of the struggle for preserving socialist property and for the strengthening of state, contract, and labor discipline at enterprises and organizations of the agro-industrial complex. Today we return to this theme. You will now hear a talk by Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Filatov, chairman of the Criminal Cases Collegium of the USSR Supreme Court. We asked him to comment on the results of the plenum of the country's Supreme Court which was held in mid-November in Moscow.

[Filatov] The USSR Supreme Court studied the practice of the courts' handling of cases of theft and misconduct at enterprises and organizations in the agro-industrial complex, and this issue was studied at the regular session of the plenum of the USSR Supreme Court. As court practice and statistics show, no small damage is caused to kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to other enterprises of the agro-industrial complex by thefts of grain, feed, and livestock, and by overstatements and various abuses common in a number of places. Of coruse, a careful owner knows what has to be done in order to preserve material valuables. It is said among the people that it is usually what is carelessly left that gets taken. This is very true. Thefts occur at those kolkhozes and sovkhozes where mismanagement and thoughtlessness flourish, where labor discipline is at a low level, and where the managers are not concerned about reliably protecting the people's wealth.

Here are a few instances. At the 2-Ya Pyatiletka and Kuban Sovkhozes, Leningradskiy Rayon, Krasnodar Kray, there was no night security, which the crooks took advantage of. One, (Velichko), and three accomplices had no difficulty in getting into the premises of the 2-Ya Pyatiletka Sovkhoz piggery, and stole five piglets. It was equally easy for (Cherednik) and two accomplices to get into the Kuban Sovkhoz's piggery. They took seven pigs. (Chernysh) and (Kulikov) stole two pigs from this farm, which they slaughtered right there at the piggery, taking their time, because they knew that nobody would be alarmed at what they had done. All those who transgressed against the law were strictly punished, but these crimes might not have been committed had the managers of the named farms ensured reliable security at the farms.

Cases have also come to light where the thieves, taking advantage of the thoughtlessness of individual managers and of shortcomings in checking and accounting work, have created undocumented production surpluses that they have later stolen. On occasion, such thefts have not been discovered in good time, and the criminals have been able to keep it up for a very long time. Thus a criminal group headed by (Cherepanov), former chief accountant of the Aksuk Sugar Refinery in Taldy Kurgan Oblast in the Kazakh SSR, stole several tens of tons of sugar in the period 1980-83. How did they manage this? Through surpluses of unaccounted for sugar content of the beets received by the refinery from kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and also by overstatement of raw material expenditure per unit of output.

The undocumented sugar was taken away using fictional documents and was disposed of through procurement organizations. This theft was facilitated by the unsatisfactory way accounting was done. In 1982, a check was carried out at the refinery by (Popova), an inspector from the Republican Ministry of the Food Industry. She did not have a conscientious attitude toward her duties and did not uncover the abuses. Reviews among the procurement workers were carried out just as superficially. The Kazakh SSR Supreme Court, passing strict sentences on the culprits, passed a special ruling against the leadership of the republic's Ministry of the Food Industry, requiring the elimination of the causes that facilitated the theft.

Mismanagement, abuses, and criminal negligence on the part of individual officials cause considerable damage to agro-industrial enterprises. Their thoughtlessness was taken advantage of, for instance, by (Bobroviknov), who had previously been sentenced twice. After completing his sentence, he did not find himself work but began to commit fresh crimes, choosing sovkhozes and kolkhozes as the target for his activities. Using false documents, he was able to get grain, fruit, and other fram produce, worth a total of more than R100,000, by means of swindling a number of sovkhozes and cooperative organizations in the Ukrainian SSR. He sold the produce through purchasing and marketing organizations and pocketed the money. (Bobrovnikov) was able to commit his crimes because the officials in the organizations where he got the produce and through which he sold them, had a criminally negligent attitude to the fulfillment of their duties, although the fraudulence of the documents presented to them was not difficult to establish. (Bobrovnikov) was sentenced to a lengthy term of deprivation of liberty. In this case as well the court handed down a special ruling. As a result of the measures adopted because of it, appropriate proceedings were taken against those who let things go and were negligent and made it possible for the criminal to commit such major thefts.

Taking into account the heightened danger of grain and feed theft and criminal negligence in keeping livestock, the plenum of the USSR Supreme Court made it incumbent upon the courts to more resolutely put a stop to these crimes. In examining specific cases, the courts are to investigate thoroughly whether all those involved in the perpetration of the crime have been exposed and are to adopt measures to bring them to book. Attention was drawn to the need to step up the struggle against minor thefts at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, at enterprises in the food, meat, and dairy industries, and in other branches of the agro-industrial complex. Courts have been instructed, along with punishing the guilty, to adopt measures to prevent these violations of the law, and to this end to establish closer contacts with labor collectives, comradely courts, and people's controllers.

No small loss is caused to agriculture through careless use and storage of agricultural machinery at a number of arms and through its premature scrapping. Cases of machinery having parts removed are not rare, and this leads to tractors, combines, and other machinery standing idle, even when agricultural work is at its height. The organs of the Turkmen SSR's state agricultural inspectorate established that of the agricultural machines they checked, almost 1 in 10 was not maintained in accordance with the rules, and 115 pieces of agricultural machinery were generally incomplete and had been put into a nonfunctioning state. The plenum of the USSR Supreme Court made it incumbent on the courts to strictly carry out the requirements of the law on the responsibility for criminally negligent maintenance and use of agricultural machinery.

The courts' practical work and press articles show that, in a number of places, it has become a widespread practice for machine operators to illegally use tractors and vehicles for personal purposes.

Things have gone so far, writes the chairman of the Zavetiy Ilicha Kolkhoz, Valkovskiy Rayon, Kharkov Oblast, that a tractor driver or combine driver becomes impudent, and when we make a charge for unauthorized use of the vehicle, he throws the money at the cashier without picking up the change. A machine operator whose T-74 tractor spends half a day on a personal plot where it does not belong, receives considerable sums of money for this from the owners, many times the sum that is later deducted from this at the farm office. The Supreme Court plenum demanded that the force of the criminal law be used to the full in the struggle against these illegalites.

At certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes, overexpenditure and sometimes pilfering of gasoline, lubricants, fertilizers, chemicals, and other material resources is permitted. That is why the courts have been instructed, together with proceeding against people guilty of these violations as established by law, to react sharply to examples of mismanagement, and to recover the material losses without fail.

In accordance with the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, there have been substantial changes in the economic relationship between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and organizations of Selkhozkhimiya, Selkhoztekhnika, and other partners. The need to enhance the level of all the economic work of agro-industrial associations was stressed again at the October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. However, in the management practice of certain organizations, examples of overstatement, inflation of the volume of work carried out, and cheating of kolkhozes and sovkhozes by motor transportation, Selkhoztekhinka, and Selkhozkhimiya enterprises and by other partners are still tolerated. For example, here is what was reported by the chairman of the kolkhoz council of Kalinin Oblast: For silage-harvesting combines sold to the Trudovik Kolkhoz and the Nesterovskiy Sovkhoz in 1983, Selkhoztekhnika received more than R138,000 more than it should have from each of them. A check of farm accounts on work carried out by the motor vehicle technical servicing workshop of the Selkhoztekhnika association, Kalinin Rayon, revealed that there had been no technical servicing of 700 motor vehicles; it had been carried out by the farms' drivers themselves, and they just got the spare parts from the service station. But the partners presented enormous bills, with all the considerable overheads and (?plan accumulations) [planovyye nakopleniya] for the technical servicing of which there had been hardly any. Last year the Kalinin Sortsemovshch Association took R227,000 from kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kalininskiy, Kimrskiy, Lesnoy, Staretskiy, and Torzhokskiy Rayons by (?billing) allegedly for high-quality potatoes which it had not delivered.

It is not difficult to imagine that these and other similar machinations conceal overstatement of the volume of work that has not in fact been carried out, illegal payment of wages and bonuses, and sometimes plain theft. With the aim of enabling implementation of the principle of economic mutual benefit and reciprocal responsibility of all those in the agro-industrial complex, the plenum of the USSR Supreme Court pointed out to the courts the need to wage a decisive and consistent struggle against overstatements, exaggeration of volume of work, and examples of overcharging kolkhozes and sovkhozes for service rendered by partners in agro-industrial associations.

Let us stress that for a person who encroaches on socialist property, or who is found to be responsible for agricultural produce or machinery being spoiled, or for the death of livestock, the obligation to return everything stolen or to recompense for the damage caused must be as inevitable as punishment. And the courts are consistently implementing this requirement of the law.

The imposing of just punishment by the courts is an important means in the struggle against theft, abuse, mismanagement, and other infringements of the law.

This ensures the necessary punitive and educative action for the guilty, and also helps to prevent crime by other people. Taking this into account, the plenum requires the courts to ensure strict punishment, in accordance with the law, for hardened [zlostnyy] thieves, for those who organize criminal encroachments on socialist property, and for those who have used their official post for criminal purposes and caused substantial damage to kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other enterprises of the agro-industrial complex. If there are grounds for it, additional punishment should be applied in the form of confiscation of property and deprivation of the right to occupy a certain post or to be engaged in certain activities.

Taking into account the importance of preventive work in the struggle against violations of the law, the plenum made it incumbent on courts to adopt the necessary measures to enhance preventive-educational effects of the work of the courts, to give results of court proceedings wider publicity in the press, and where necessary, to organize itinerant sessions of the court at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at other enterprises of the agro-industrial complex. When implementing such measures, the courts are obliged to ensure closer coordination with other law enforcement organs, with organs of the people's control, with labor collectives, and with the legal servides at enterprises and organizations of the agro-industrial complex. When examining criminal cases, the courts must reveal the causes which facilitated the perpetration of a theft, the death of livestock, or the squandering or spoiling of agricultural produce. When instances of improper accounting for, storage, or use of material valuables, or of squandering and mismanagement are established, the courts must draw the attention of the appropriate organs and officials to them by way of special rulings, and must check on how the shortcomings they have exposed are being eliminated.

At the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed that we are obliged to increase our efforts in order to increase the output of agricultural produce, and to create the necessary conditions for the successful work of all sectors of the agro-industrial complex. As court practice shows, one of these conditions is the strict observance of legality in all sectors of the agro-industrial complex, and the broad, skilful use of legal levers for the enhancement of the standard of economic work in order for good final results to be attained.

LAW OFFICIAL ON 'PUBLICITY' FOR ECONOMIC CRIMES

LD040338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Strengthening law and order and preventing law violations in industry is the theme of a scientific practical conference which opened today. Here are some remarks to our correspondent made by Viktor Vasilyevich Naydenov, USSR deputy procurator general.

[Begin Naydenov recording] At present the question of preventing crime and lawbreaking in the national economy is acquiring special significance. The very execution of the law is directed at ensuring that we have discipline and order, to ensure that every person carries out all the obligations placed on him in his job. That is why the procuracy of the union is checking. We require that leaders at all levels resolve these tasks in strict accordance with the law. Where necessary, we raise the question of disciplinary measures against those responsible, of material measures and in some cases criminal measures, and for crude omissions or violations of socialist legality.

It must be said that we attribute great importance to publicty for the checks carried out. We discuss all infringements discovered at one enterprise or another with the collective of blue- and white-collar workers and we show what infringements have occurred and what consequences they led to. [end recording]

FAR EAST FISHING INDUSTRY SHORTCOMINGS NOTED

OW050331 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 4 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast; Feoktistov report including interview with T.S. Zaretskaya, secretary of the party organization of a fish processing plant]

[Text] The labor of a commercial fisherman is not easy, so it is all the more distressing when fish products are not delivered on time and intact to the buyer.

[Begin Feoktistov report] The Severo-Kurilsk Seiner Fleet base is not the largest enterprise in the Far Eastern fishing industry basin. As is clear from its name, the procuring fleet is a seiner fleet, but as they say, good things come in small packages. Seiners from Paramushir Island procure many thousands of metric tons of fish and marine products annually. Fishermen and processors understand full well how much the country needs these products, and do everything to increase production and improve quality.

[Begin Zaretskaya recording] Unfortunately, however, products are transported intermittently, one might say haphazardly, and, in recent years, this has become a chronic phenomenon. [end recording]

The weather is normal, and there are fish in the fishing area, but seiners do not go to sea, because there is nowhere to turn over the catch. Their refrigerators are full and, moreover, fish -- as all food products -- require quite specific conditions and storage periods. If these periods and conditions are not maintained, before the very eyes of fish processors and despite their concern, top quality fish products become low-quality or even substandard products.

On 10 January this year, a large group of fish processors appealed to Comrade Kamentsev, USSR minister of the fish industry. In March, April, and May, the situation improved somewhat -- about 400-600 metric tons were unloaded -- and then the curve again dipped: 211 metric tons in June and only 189.7 metric tons in August. During the first half of September, the small refrigated transport ship Opalovyy arrived in Severo-Kurilsk. Altogether, it was supposed to take aboard 250 metric tons of fish, but instead of the normal 2 days, it took 25 percent longer to load due to a malfunction in the vessel's derricks and a breakdown in the block crane on shore, and after proceeding to Sakhalin, the vessel -- because the wharf was busy -- stood idle for another 2 days in the roadstead of Nevelsk Port, although the ship's arrival was known beforehand.

The notorious problem of transshipping in the Far Eastern basin has not been solved for years. Fishing expeditions, shore enterprises, receipt and processing ships, canning plants, oceangoing trawlers, and industrial refrigerator ships are forced to lie idle for long periods, or to operate at half capacity, because of the untimely transportation of fish products. As a result, the country is undersupplied an enormous amount of valuable food and industrial fish products. [end report]

MARITIME MINISTER CALLS FOR ARCTIC INVESTMENTS

PM031455 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 27 November in its Morning Edition carries on page 3 a 2,000-word V. Shmyganovskiy interview with A.V. Goldobenko, deputy minister of the USSR Maritime Fleet, entitled "Arctic-84: A Lesson That Has Not Been Wasted."

Goldobenko talks about the ministry's efforts to improve a situation which last year resulted in ships using the northern sea route being trapped in the ice. With reference to the eastern part of the Arctic, Goldobenko says that shipments were completed there "considerably earlier" than usual, at the end of October. "Last year, escort headquarters experts were still working in December." The USSR Gossnab target was fulfilled by 100.9 percent, he says. Goldobenko then goes on to call for a "better distribution of the delivery load between the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet" and for efforts to speed up freight handling at Cape Shmidt and capital repairs and modernization work at Cape Zelenyy. "The Arctic ports need substantial capital investments," Goldobenko says, "in the construction of deep-water wharves, container terminals, and covered storage areas for freight waiting for transshipment. This task must not be put off till a later date."

BRIEFS

KIRGIZ DAM -- Construction has begun on a new dam on the (?Karabura) Stream in Kirgiz SSR. The new dam's capacity will be 24 million cubic meters of water. As a result, new lands will be cultivated and the irrigation of cultivated regions will be improved. More than 360 large and small dams exist in that small republic, and a total of 1 million hectares of land are irrigated through the dams. Over 90 percent of the agricultural produce in Kirgiz SSR comes from irrigated lands. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 15 Nov 84 GF]

ALMA-ATA CANAL -- The Kazakh SSR's water resources officials have decided to extend the length of the huge Alma-Ata Canal to 30 km. The canal facilitated the effort made to fully meet the water needs of the economic establishments in southern Kazakhstan during this summer. Since the beginning of the current 5-year plan period, about 300,000 hectares of dry land have been irrigated in Kazakhstan and converted into arable fields. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Nov 84 GF]

UZBEK CANAL -- The Uzbek workers employed in the construction of water installations have built a 600-meter-long canal. Explosives have been used during the construction of the waterway. As a result, the waters of Amu-Darya River have begun flowing into one of the four dams of the (Piyamoyin) hydrotechnical installations. These installations will facilitate a continuous water supply to Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and the Kara-Kalpak ASSR. Ismail Dzhurabekov, the minister of land reclamation and water resources of Uzbekistan, has said that the industrial opportunities in the hands of Uzbek workers employed in the construction of water installations are enough to enable them to construct installations capable of holding 8 billion cubic meters of water. [Excerpt] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 20 Nov 84 GF]

TURKMEN DESERT MAP -- The experience gained from the 1,000-kilometer-long Kara-Kum Canal in the Turkmen SSR has proved the economic advantages of reclaiming arid regions in the Kara-Kum Desert. The scientists of Turkmen SSR's desert and farming institutes have completed a map of the desert regions for the purpose of reclaiming and cultivating them as quickly as possible. Plans are being made for irrigating these lands with the waters of the Kara-Kum Canal. Meanwhile, the construction of the Kara-Kum Canal will end by 1990. Currently, the length of the canal is being extended to 1,400 km, and over 1 million hectares of land are irrigated with the help of the Kara-Kum Canal. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 20 Nov 84 GF]

SCHOLAR DISCUSSES MICROELECTRONICS DEVELOPMENT

OW050009 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0435 GMT 1 Dec 84

[From the "Great Work Lies Ahead" program; talk by Academician Yevgeniy Pavlovich Velikhov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] The key problem in the intensification of production is the problem of the use of scientific achievements. Konstantin Ustonovich Chernenko, speaking before voters of Kuybyshevskiy Rayon in Moscow, said that it is absolutely necessary for us to make use, in a resolute manner, of scientific and technological achievements. If that is not done there is no progress for society.

One of the most impressive, far reaching, and revolutionizing achievements of science is the creation of microtechnology, microelectronics. Because scientists manage to constantly reduce the size of microelectronic devices, today a board with an approximate area of hundred of square centimeters can carry up to 100 million electronic bits. And progress here is far from having been exhausted; quite the contrary, we think that it will continue for more decades. Each of these bits can perform billions of operations per second. On the instructions of the Soviet Government, the State Planning Committee, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the Academy of Sciences, ministries, and administrations have prepared a program for the expansion of the entire branch of information service (informatika), information industry, electronics, and computing equipment, not just to perfect these bits and their production and to ensure the development of software, but also to provide a program to introduce their use, beginning with schools and higher education establishments up to the work place. This is one of the largest and most important state programs.

I think that the development of this branch will have the same effect on the destiny of society as the industrial revolution had in its time. As machines in their time increased man's capabilities by being more powerful than man's muscles, so computers will increase the capabilities of man's mind. Of course this is very important for our developed socialist society and all the needs we have, needs both at the level of central planning and at the level of independent organizations, the level of all the working collectives. It is of great significance for the automation of production, planning and projecting jobs, and scientific activities and education.

This is a very impressive and important program which must become one of the core programs in the development of the national economy in the coming 5-year plan period.

BRIEFS

ALMA-ATA TELEVISION TOWER -- The new TV tower in Alma-Ata has transmitted its first signal. It is over 370 meters high, and allows a fourfold increase in radius of transmissions and improved quality. It is capable of withstanding earth tremors up to ten points and the strongest of winds. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Dec 84 LD]

RELEVANCE OF M.V. FRUNZE'S IDEAS DISCUSSED

PM041130 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 84 Second Edition pp 2, 3

[Article by Lieutenant General Professor V. Reznichenko, deputy chief of the M.V. Frunze Military Academy, honored scientist of the RSFSR and doctor of military sciences, under the rubric "Toward the Centennial of M.V. Frunze's Birth": "The Doctrine of the Defense of Socialism" -- first paragraph is KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] On 2 February 1985 it will be the centennial of the birth of Mikhail Vasilyevich Frunze -- party, state, and military figure. To mark this jubilee, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editorial board is planning to publish a number of articles on M.V. Frunze's military leadership and military theoretical activity and on his contribution to the creation and development of the Soviet Armed Forces. We offer one of these articles for our readers' attention.

The thunder of the terrible and heroic years of the civil war had faded away. The young Soviet republic began to resolve the creative tasks of socialist revolution. However, the reactionary imperialist circles had not reconciled themselves to their defeat. "It must be remembered," V.I. Lenin pointed out, "that we are always within a hair's breadth of invasion." This meant that, along with restoring the war-ravaged economy, it was necessary to strengthen the defense of the Soviet state and improve its armed forces.

What had to be done for this purpose? What kind of army was the first socialist state in the world to have in the future? What were to be the trends of its organizational building, technical equipment, and of the development of military art? These and other questions demanded the speediest resolution. It was important not only to answer them correctly but also to develop an integrated system of views regarding the goals and nature of a possible war, the preparation of the country and the armed forces for it, and the means of waging it -- in other words, to elaborate Soviet military doctrine in all necessary completeness.

The fundamental basic tenets of Soviet military doctrine, tested by the experience of the civil war, were contained in Lenin's works, the Bolshevik Party's program documents, and the decrees of Soviet power. V.I. Lenin's military theoretical legacy and his teaching of the defense of the socialist fatherland were the ideological and theoretical foundation on which Soviet military doctrine underwent further creative development.

M.V. Frunze made a great contribution to the development of Lenin's propositions in the sphere of military matters and to the examination of military questions from Marxist-Leninist positions. He attached exceptionally great significance to the elaboration of military doctrine, because he saw it as one of the main conditions for transforming the Red Army into a united organism welded together from top to bottom, not only by a common political ideology but also by unity of views on the nature of the military tasks facing the republic, methods of resolving them, and methods for the combat training of troops.

Above all else, M.V. Frunze elucidated the term "integrated military doctrine" itself. He wrote in this connection: "...integrated military doctrine means the teaching adopted in a given state's army laying down the nature of the building of the country's armed forces, the methods of the combat training of troops, and their leadership on the basis of the dominant views in the state regarding the nature of the military tasks facing it and the methods of resolving them stemming from the state's class essence and determined by the level of development of the country's production forces."

The military doctrine of any state has a class nature. The process of its formulation and its contents are determined, in M.V. Frunze's apt expression, by the entire structure of the people's life, and in particular by the essence and nature of the social class that holds power at a given time.

Consequently, military doctrine is the result of the complex process of the development of state ideas on resolving military tasks. It is neither fabricated nor invented, but takes shape objectively. All its components and main propositions stem from actual existing conditions, and primarily from the state's domestic and foreign policy, its sociopolitical, economic, and geographical conditions, the level of production development, and the state of armaments and of the scientific elaboration of the theory of waging war. Ultimately, the essence of military doctrine is determined by the nature of the state's social system and by its policy.

Every class and every state formulates its own attitude toward war of one type or another, its own concept of preparation for it, and the methods and forms of waging it. The Soviet socialist state entered the international arena beneath the banner of Lenin's decree on peace and resolutely opposed and continues to oppose any unjust wars. At the same time, it proclaimed the immutability of its revolutionary gains and based its military doctrine on the need for armed defense of those gains.

Examining the problems linked with all this, M.V. Frunze wrote: "Are we to establish ourselves on the basis of the idea of passive defense of the country, without posing and pursuing any active tasks at all, or are we to have the latter tasks in mind? The resolution of this question one way or the other determines the entire nature of the building of our armed forces, the nature and system of training individual fighters and large troop formations, military-political propaganda, and the whole system of educating the country in general."

This approach and unity of views on the solution of the entire range of questions of military doctrine lend purposefulness and single-mindedness to the preparation of the state and its army for a future war. M.V. Frunze believed that this preparation, like the entire cause of the country's defense, must be based, first, on a clear and accurate idea of the nature of a future war; second, on correct and precise reckoning of the forces and facilities that our potential adversaries will have at their disposal; and, third, on the same reckoning of our own resources. All these proportions, just like the definition of the term "military doctrine" as formulated by M.V. Frunze and the class approach toward its understanding, retain their importance to this day. They provide the key to a scientifically substantiated revelation of the ways of building the Soviet Armed Forces and elaborating the theory of their use.

Any state's military doctrine has two closely linked and interdependent aspects -- the political and the technical aspect. We see this today as a self-evident truth. But it was M.V. Frunze who was the first to put forward the proposition regarding the two aspects of military doctrine. He put forward and revealed the nature of these two aspects.

The political aspect of military doctrine reflects the military policy of the state and encompasses questions relating to the sociopolitical goals and the nature of a future war, their influence on the building of the armed forces and the preparation of the country for war, and the economic, social, and juridical foundations for attaining the goals of a possible war. "As regards the specific sociopolitical content of this part of our future doctrine," M.V. Frunze wrote, "it is supplied to us in its entirety and in a finished form in the ideology of the working class -- the program of the Russian Communist Workers Party. The formula of the former tsarist army...has given way to the idea of revolutionary communism and Soviet power as a specific form of dictatorship of the proletariat and the working people's international brotherhood and solidarity." These ideas run through the current third edition of the CPSU Program.

The political content of Soviet military doctrine stems from the nature of our country's state and social system, the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet state, and the fundamental interests of the Soviet people and the entire community of socialist states. In principle, it boils down to the fact that aggressive [zakhavatnicheskiye] wars are alien to the Soviet Union, and it is not preparing and does not intend to wage a war to establish political domination in the world or to change the social system existing in other states. "...Socialism does not need wars to disseminate its ideals," the CPSU program emphasizes.

Soviet military doctrine has been purely defensive in character from its inception. However, it has never been and is not oriented toward the passive solution of defense tasks. Should an aggressor attack, our armed forces, together with the fraternal socialist armies, will defend their revolutionary gains without any hesitation whatsoever, with the utmost resolve, and by using all the economic and defensive might of their countries.

The scientifically substantiated propositions regarding the moral, political, and psychological preparation of Soviet people for the war that may be forced on our state are an important component of Soviet military doctrine's political element. M.V. Frunze attached exceptionally great importance to such preparation, and his ideas and recommendations on this score are especially topical under present-day conditions, when imperialism's aggressiveness has increased sharply; it has launched psychological warfare against world socialism which is unprecedented in scale, sophisticated, and insidious in its methods; and when it is hatching plans to destroy world socialism using nuclear missile weapons. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasize that, in the present situation every Soviet person must maintain great political vigilance and implacability toward hostile views, must be capable of opposing the class adversary's ideological subversion, and must be prepared to defend the motherland.

The reactionary expansionist political course of the imperialist states, primarily the United States, is also embodied in their military doctrines, which have a pronounced aggressive nature. U.S. military doctrines, beginning with "massive retaliation" and "realistic deterrence," and ending with the doctrine of "direct confrontation" proclaimed by Reagan, are nothing but a reactionary system of the views of the most aggressive circles of the ruling capitalist class regarding the overthrowing of socialism and the gaining of world domination. The political content of these doctrines is full of extreme anti-Sovietism, an antidemocratic orientation, and a desire for expansion and the enslavement of peoples in other states.

Incontrovertible evidence of the policy of diktat, violence, and open terrorism followed by the United States is provided by the occupation of Grenada, the undeclared wars against Nicaragua and the DRA, and the constant threats and aggressive actions against Lebanon, Syria, Angola, Cuba, and other independent states and freedom-loving peoples. Washington's policy of undisguised militarism and its claims to world domination have been expressed in the transformation of West Europe into a launchpad for nuclear missiles targeted on the USSR and its allies, the extension of the arms race to space, and the elaboration of criminal plans to prepare and conduct "star wars." All this forces the Soviet Union to pay the most serious attention to the strengthening of its defense. "Let everyone know," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed, "that no lover of military adventures will be able to catch us unawares and no potential aggressor can hope to avoid a crushing retaliatory strike."

The political aspect of military doctrine is the determining one and is more stable than its technological (military-technical) aspect. The latter covers the questions of the direct building of the armed forces, their training, and the system of views on the methods and forms for conducting military operations.

M.V. Frunze paid much attention to all these questions. Above all he defined the nature of a future war in defense of the socialist fatherland as a revolutionary class war, an uncompromising war pursuing resolute goals.

M.V. Frunze convincingly revealed the specific feature of modern wars: mass armies ("...almost entire peoples are the participants in wars..."); vast territorial scope ("now the theater of military operations is not narrowly limited spaces but vast territories with tens and hundreds of millions of inhabitants..."); the ever-increasing role of equipment ("the war of the future will be, to a considerable extent if not entirely, a war of machines") and of the country's rear in wartime.

M.V. Frunze's correct assessment of the role of equipment and man in a future war was highly important for strengthening the defense capability of the young Soviet state. He foresaw that victory in war will be achieved by the enthusiasm, will, courage, and heroism of the people's masses in the socialist society, and also by the necessary equipment without which this victory cannot be ensured. Furthermore, Frunze stressed that "equipment is something supplementary in relation to man; we must not supplement equipment with men, but men with equipment."

M.V. Frunze made a major contribution to elaborating the forms and methods for conducting combat operations. Noting the defensive nature of Soviet military doctrine, he substantiated and affirmed the need to educate our army in the spirit of the greatest activeness and to train it to conduct mobile [manevrennyy] large-scale offensive operations. "Our command personnel," M.V. Frunze wrote, "must be educated primarily in the ideas of mobility, and the whole mass of the Red Army must be trained in the art of executing marching maneuvers rapidly and according to plan."

These and other of M.V. Frunze's ideas and views put forward and elaborated on the basis of Marxist-Leninist military theory and Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland played an important role in the building of the Soviet Armed Forces and were reflected in rules and regulations. These ideas and views were tested and confirmed in the fields of battle against the German fascist hordes in the years of the Great Patriotic War. The course and outcome of the war confirmed the correctness of the assessments of the nature of war, the chosen directions for building the Soviet Armed Forces and the measures taken for their training, the views on the correlation between offense and defense as the main types of combat actions, and the effectiveness of the methods elaborated by Soviet military science to resolve combat and operational tasks on the basis of the theory of deep operations.

At present, the Soviet military doctrine proceeds from the premise that new world war, should the imperialists launch it despite the will of the peoples, will be a decisive war between the two opposing social systems -- the capitalist and the socialist. It will be unprecedented in the scope and ferocity of the global clash between the millions-strong coalition armed forces and will be waged uncompromisingly in pursuit of the most resolute political and strategic goals. All the military, economic, and spiritual might of the combatant states, coalitions, and social systems will be used in it.

Of course, the specific methods of waging this war will be different from before. Nevertheless, many of M.V. Frunze's ideas retain their significance even with modern means and methods of armed struggle. This is why the comprehensive and profound study of these ideas, views, and propositions and their creative application in army and navy practice have been and still remain a very important task for all our military cadres.